

# Save-Rosenbergs Appeals Pour Into Washington

— See also Pages 4, 8 and 9 for Rosenberg case news —

## THEY CAN BE SAVED!

An Editorial

THE CONSCIENCE of America is waking up in the case of the two Rosenbergs condemned to die in the electric chair.

It is no longer a sure thing that the men who planned this horrible execution in order to create fear and hysteria are going to be able to go through with it.

Washington's Congressmen and Senators heard the people's voice on Monday when nearly 3,000 men and women came from 22 states to urge commutation of the death sentence.

These delegations, which included Americans of all political views, told Congressmen and Senators truths about this case which they had never heard. They told them that this was the first death sentence ever handed down in peace time against alleged espionage agents in the history of the United States. They told them that leading world authorities, atom scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, and political figures were in grave doubt about the verdict and the trial. They told the Congressmen and Senators that the word of one single man is the entire evidence in this case.

MANY CONGRESSMEN listened earnestly. Some promised to act for clemency. The people's entry into the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs brings new hope that the fight can be won. The pleas for clemency are pouring in from every capital in the world. They come from men like the Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the British Queen, from 15 members of the Israel Knesset, from rabbis and priests, from writers and men and women of good will everywhere, regardless of how they view the innocence or guilt of the doomed mother and father of two children.

We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by.

But it will take ceaseless action from now on to win this fight for two human lives.

It means that everyone should be asked to speak out for clemency. This includes organizations, men and women, who up to now may have refused or been uninterested. Many people are changing their minds. The demand for clemency is now coming from many conservative sources. They feel that America's security does not require this execution, and that America's world position will be deeply undermined if the execution takes place.

It means letters, wires, delegations. It means peoples vigil picketing in front of Mayors, City Halls, state legislatures, asking them to memorialize the President to commute the death sentence. Killing the Rosenbergs who proclaim their innocence in the death house itself will not protect America or save justice. Act now!



Michael and Robert, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, try to look cheerful after a visit to their parents in Sing Sing.

By MILTON HOWARD

DAY AND NIGHT, in all weather, they had been marching in front of the White House at the East Gate. Their banners carried pleas for presidential clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two boys aged nine and five. The marchers sometimes

were down to a handful, a half dozen or so. Sometimes there were several dozen. On Monday, Jan. 5, their ranks were swelled by more than 2,500 men and women who had come from 22 states to join the clemency plea. The Vigil spilled over on to broad Pennsylvania Ave. for thousands of Washingtonians to see.

Their Clemency Vigil was entering its 200th hour. More than three thousand men and women of all faiths and political convictions had taken their place on the line at one time or another. Their placards quoted world figures.

CHAPLAIN to the British Queen, Dr. Charles E. Raven of Cambridge University, said: "I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs, both

in itself and from its inevitable effect on British and world opinion." Noted British writer Shaw Desmond, echoing the opinions of scores of top English writers, said: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the death sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire."

Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver, influential Republican, urged clemency. Top atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harold E. Urey urged clemency, saying: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

ADDING to the horror of the

case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in a unanimous opinion (Dec. 31) that U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's feeding of false "news" to the press claiming supporting evidence for his key witness was "wholly reprehensible" and "cannot be too severely condemned." The three federal judges went even further. They flatly stated that:

"... if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted." (Page 321, U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163.)

YET NO PAPER printed this Federal court admission that the hysteria-making tactics of the government prosecutor had been "prejudicial" to the defendants.

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## BARE MCCARTHY-McCARRAN \$\$\$ SCANDAL

# Caught with Their Graft Showing



JUMPING JOE  
\$172,000

TOP RED-HUNTERS of both major parties got headlines again last week, but not the kind they wanted. Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy (R-Wis) and Pat McCarran (D-Nev) were caught in the limelight for the kind of deals which could be considered questionable for anyone holding public office.

Nevertheless, both men were sworn in without challenge as Congress opened, despite Republican electoral promises to clean out corrupt practices.

In jumping Joe McCarthy's case, the Senate Elections subcommittee revealed that he had made deposits totaling \$172,023.18 over a four-year period. In the same period his salary and expenses as a Senator came to \$15,000 a year.

MCCARRAN, in a pre-trial million-dollar damage suit in Las

Vegas, Nevada, was shown to have received favors from gambling racketeers and even to have intervened in a tax matter for the Flamingo Hotel, revealed by the Kefauver Committee to be under the control of the late gangster Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel.

Other facts brought out about McCarthy were:

- He got confidential data on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad while serving as a member of the Senate Banking Committee. He then used this information to run up a profit of \$35,000 speculating in stocks of Seaboard, which was heavily in debt to the RFC.

- He used money contributed for "fighting Communism" to make a neat profit through gambling in soybean futures. Again he had access to confidential government

information on the soybean market. At the time the Chinese Kuomintang was charged with manipulating the soybean market.

- "McCarthy's acceptance of a \$20,000 favor from the Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola company at the very time he was attacking the government for its manner of handling sugar control makes it difficult to determine whether Sen. McCarthy was working for the best interests of the government or for Pepsi-Cola" (from the committee report).

- He had a "personal fund" (a la Richard Nixon) for special needs to which such persons as an

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## Seek 40,000 New Readers

THE DRIVE to get 40,000 Worker readers will be kicked off this weekend at mass meetings and conferences, organized by Freedom of the Press Committee in Cleveland and Detroit. The meetings will be commemorate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the two papers, is addressing the meetings in these two major industrial cities of the mid-west.

Within the next week, he will speak to similar gathering in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Daily Worker was born in Chicago on Jan. 13, 1924.

In the east, there will be birth-

day affairs in Philadelphia on Jan. 16 Boston and New Haven on Jan. 17. Foreign Affairs editor John Pittman will speak in Philadelphia; associate editor Milton Howard in Boston; and staff writer Lester Rodney in New Haven.

A preliminary conference in Connecticut two weeks ago, attended by 14 Freedom of the Press Committee leaders in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain and Norwalk, set goals of 325 subs and 150 Worker circulation through delivery and 100 Daily Worker subs.

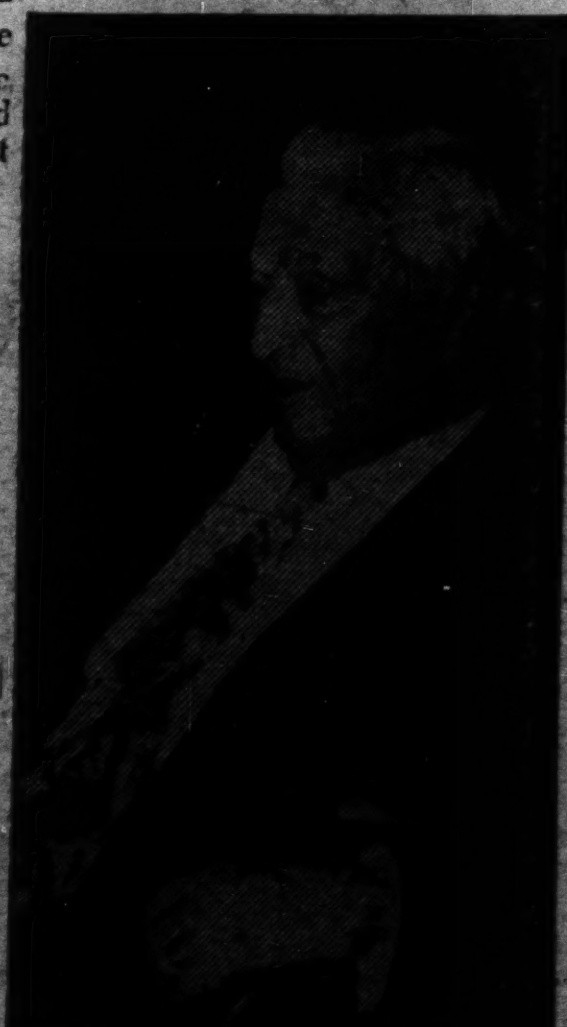
The various representatives, speaking for their local groups, agreed the goals—almost twice last year's—were minimal and easily reached. They expect to go above

them, as they did last year.

New Yorkers will open their campaign at a birthday affair Jan. 30. Trade unionists, however, will work out the details of their campaign, and organize for it, at a Freedom of the Press conference Thursday, Jan. 15. Pittman will address the conference.

Overall national goals for the campaign are 20,000 subs to The Worker and 15,000 weekend papers to be circulated through delivery. For the daily paper, the goals are 3,000 subs and 2,000 through delivery.

These goals, together with current subscriptions continuing beyond April, will mean a circulation increase of 30 percent for both papers.



MCCARRAN  
at Nevada Trial

## N. Y. Bus Strikers Foil Mayor

— See Page 2



# Bus Strikers Block Mayor's Doublecross

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The pleading cries of "We're broke!" by the nine struck New York bus companies scarcely conceal their double-barreled attacks, in behalf of the Wall Street billionaires, on the living standards of all New Yorkers. The first barrel is aimed at the week-old strike of 8,200 transit workers, represented by the CIO Transport Workers Union. The other barrel is aimed at extracting a 15 or 20 cent fare from the city.

The solid, united strike has exposed the unholy alliance between the bus companies and the mayor in attempting to blackmail the city's passengers while undermining the workers' standards.

Early in the week, Mayor Impellitteri proposed that the striking workers be given a 40 hour week but that they accept a pay cut of from \$13 to \$30 a week. The strikers made it clear that they would fall for no such betrayal.

While more than 4,000 striking bus workers picketed City Hall Tuesday against the mayor's proposal to cut their wages, a major split in the city administration was developing behind the guarded doors of the mayor's office.

UNION LEADERS had agreed to meet with the mayor's transit committee and representative of the companies. Tuesday meeting of the negotiators, Impellitteri summoned members of the Board of Estimate into his inner office and read the riot act to them for not going along with his age-cut plan.

A few hours before TWU President Michael J. Quill had told a cheering rally of the 4,000 pickets that union leaders weren't even going to discuss the wage-cut plan and that Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union and a member of the Mayor's committee, had threatened to walk out rather than consider such a move.

Now it was revealed that even members of the Board of Estimate couldn't stomach the Mayor's conspiracy and had started to work on settlement plans of their own.

THE STRIKERS' anger at the Mayor's attempted sell-out and his effort to place responsibility on the union for the company demand for a fare hike, was reflected in their picket signs:

"No strikebreaking, Mr. Mayor . . . Stop Politicking With Our Bread and Butter . . . Impy, dear Impy, your offer's too skimpy."

The bus companies enlisted the daily newspapers in the campaign to blackmail the public into accepting a fare increase. Advertisements pleaded poverty and "explained" that the only way out of the strike was a 15 or 20 cent fare. NYC Omnibus Corp., tied to the Rockefeller dynasty and (Continued on Page 13)

## HERE'S HOW TO AID STRIKERS

- Send delegations to the Mayor, Board of Estimate and Councilmen, or wire and demand they stop playing the company game, that they stop playing politics with the issue, but instead that they give the bus workers what the city gave its employees - 40 hours with no cut in weekly earnings.
- Have your union or other organization pass a resolution declaring full support for the bus workers and in defense of the 10-cent fare, and let the Mayor and the companies know about it.
- Arouse the community in support of the strikers.
- Go individually or in delegations of your organization, to the nearest strike headquarters and tell the workers you are with them, and ready to help them with pickets, financially and every other way.
- Let those mentioned as mayoralty candidates, like Rudolph Hakey, District Attorney Hogan, Robert Wagner, Jr., and others know that you as a voter will watch what they do in this important strike situation.



STRIKING BUS DRIVERS and mechanics of New York's Transport Workers Union picket a garage. Note long lines of busses tied up.

## DISCLOSURES ARE OKAY BUT—

# Big Dock Racketeers Still Rule; DA Nabs Small Fish

By GEORGE MORRIS

WITH THE NEW YORK Crime Commission set to resume hearings next week, the public is asking: will it just be more hearings or will the exposed murderers, extortionists and racketeers finally be arrested and put on trial?

So far the crop has been strictly small potatoes. A raid by the Brooklyn District Attorney on the piers of the Atlantic Stevedoring Co. netted a haul of 21, mostly small-time bookies, kickback and gambling operators on the company's payroll. Their only "work" was taking care of their rackets on the piers. Hauled in with them was the paymaster and some subordinate employees.

But not a single big fish of the union top officialdom or the shipowner side has been brought up for trial so far. And most important, Albert Anastasia against whom there is a mountain of evidence as the "chief executioner" for Murder, Inc., remains free. The Crime Commission shortly before its year-end recess heard witnesses tell how Anastasia, directed the rubbing out of Peter Panto, ILA rank and file leader. Anastasia's hoodlum brother, Tony, hiring boss at the U. S. Steel and other docks, is also free.

"KING" JOE RYAN of the ILA, who was revealed to have taken at least \$9,850 in "gifts" from shipowners, including a single "donation" of \$7,500 from Daniels and Kennedy, Inc., is still free and operates as lifetime president of the union. There are stories in circulation that the mob in control is holding a reserve Capt. William Bradley of the tugboatmen to take the "King's" place. But that apparently is in the cards only if and when the "King" is removed either by the law or the rank and file.

Only three of Ryan's "second layer" lieutenants have landed in the clutches of the law so far from the looks of things they are given an option to take a lesser rap for lesser crimes. Edward Florio, for example, a Ryan organizer on Hoboken piers pleaded guilty to a perjury charge for not telling a grand jury the truth on certain of his income (gifts) and received only an 18-month sentence.



JOE RYAN "Gifts" from shipowners

MIKE CLEMENTE, ex-convict, Ryan's boss over southern piers along the Hudson, was indicted

for shaking down a company and Pat Ferrone, secretary of Local 1478, was indicted some days earlier for shaking down fur importers for \$70,000 before agreeing to yield in his phony "patriotism" and permit the unloading of Soviet furs.

The big question as the Crime Commission prepares for another show, is what will be done to make Albert Anastasia talk? Anastasia walked out of the hearings refusing to answer 97 questions put to him. He remains the principal living key to the unfinished clean-up of Murder Inc.

Also, what will the committee do about bringing back William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn D. A., New York Mayor and now Ambassador to Mexico, and putting him on the stand? Murder Inc. was prosecuted under O'Dwyer's D. A. ship in Brooklyn. His assistant who was in charge of handling the Peter Panto case told the crime hearings O'Dwyer ordered the case locked (Continued on Page 11)

# Tenant Fight Meets New 'Loyalty Test'

FILL OUT and return in three days said the "loyalty oath" being sent to tenants in 342,000 government-owned housing units. Under a short three-line statement was the "subversive list" of 212 organizations compiled by the justice department.

But tenants were resisting. court tests were under way, and in another case, Chicago Housing Authority employees took a strong stand against the "oaths." In the Chicago test, employees will not have to take the oath after the five-man board voted against it. But two of the commissioners, one a member of the board of Inland Steel, wanted the House Un-American Committee to investigate the entire Chicago CHA.

IN NEW YORK the American Civil Liberties Union said it was studying means of a court test of

the constitutionality of the tenants' oaths.

No matter what the tenant does, he is in jeopardy of losing the roof over his head. So the best bet, many felt, was to refuse to sign. If he admits to membership at any time in any of the organizations, he is evicted; if he denies membership, an informer can falsely swear to his membership and the tenant faces a perjury rap.

THE ISSUE exploded into headlines when the Newark loyalty oath machinery was starting. Opposition came from the CIO and



LEWIS

TAFT

NAL reported that most of some 300 economists interviewed at a national conference expected a business decline in the last half of 1953 - "10 or 15" thought the present economic level will continue through 1953. . . . The AFL, meanwhile, warned its affiliates to be cautious on tying contracts to the cost of living index, noting also that the new index will be still more biased against labor.

After a 18-year struggle the ILGWU cracked through with a NLRB decision over the Perfection Garment Co. of Ranson and Martinsburg, W. Va., a key southern firm employing 525 workers. . . . Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, called on all unionists to speak out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. . . . After many years of struggle by rank and file forces, AFL Musicians Local 47, Los Angeles, voted 1,008 to 1,575 to merge with Negro Local 767. . . . AFL president Meany, praising some conclusions in the report of the Presidential Commission on Health, pledged full support for a federal health plan. . . . New York-New Jersey District 4 of the UE is rallying its locals for an all-out fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law. UE leaders James Matles, James Lustig and others face deportation or concentration camps under the law.

DEPARTMENT STORE cheers turned into groans at reports of sales for the first week following Christmas. During Christmas week sales went over a year earlier. The week ending Jan. 3 found them sliding back to eight percent below last year in New York, three percent in Philadelphia. . . .

Mariano Bishop, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, died of a heart attack. He figured prominently in the union's internal struggle as victorious candidate against George Baldanzi who formerly held the office but has since shifted to the AFL. . . . Officials of railway labor unions began negotiations in New York for a nationwide productivity wage increase.

the American Civil Liberties Union, whose counsel, Emil Oxfeld, said his organization would carry through a court test. Joel Jacobson of the Essex CIO Council asked instead of oaths "the erection of more public housing projects."

Chicago tenant organization leaders met and prepared to distribute 15,000 leaflets at projects, sent letters to church and labor groups to enlist support. There too a test case will be put to the courts.

FEDERAL Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley indicated his office was not going to stop with the 342,000 families in government-owned housing. He'd like also to turn the forms loose on another 384,000 families who live in locally - owned housing projects built with federal funds.

Authority for the loyalty oaths came on an amendment to the housing bill in the hectic closing days of the last Congress by a rider introduced by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep-NY).

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

### John L. Lewis Stands Pat on T-H

LABOR IS IN NO mood to pull in its horns on the economic or legislative front despite the emergence of its arch foe, Robert Alphonse Taft, as the kingpin of the new Senate. One of the first events announced by Taft was the convening of "wide open" hearing on the Taft-Hartley Law, set for about about Feb. 1. But John L. Lewis, landing in New York after a South American trip, restated his demand for outright repeal of T-H, rather than amendment as proposed by AFL president George Meany.

Weighers and scalers belonging to three locals of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association won their six-day strike with a package raise of 32 cents an hour.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers filed suit in Kansas City, Mo., for elimination of school segregation in President Truman's home state. . . . Marine Cooks and Steward Port Agent Irv Dvorin led a delegation of 40 unionists to the pier where the Italian liner Vulcania was berthed to express sympathy and bring gifts to sailors deprived of shore leave under the Walter-McCarran Law.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

## POINT OF ORDER

### A Penny Saved

By ALAN MAX

Sen. Joe McCarthy is now leading candidate to deliver the main address for this year's Thirtieth Week. His subject: "How to Earn \$50,000 in Four Years and Give \$179,023.10 to the Government."



## World of Labor

### AFL Takes the Ban Off the Word 'Peace'

By GEORGE MORRIS

I RUBBED MY EYES and took another look because what I saw on the front page of the AFL-News Reporter seemed unbelievable. But there it was, as big as a tabloid news page, a cartoon, headed "New Year Resolution."

It showed Eisenhower at his desk penning the opening words of a message to Congress. They are: "Our main job in 1953 is to work for PEACE!"

It need hardly be said here that this was a welcome surprise. Since the war broke out in Korea I have vainly searched through AFL literature, speeches and resolutions for some plain language saying the Federation sets peace as an objective for labor. Usually the word peace, if used, was embedded in a bushel of weasel words that left you wondering if peace or war was meant.

THE AFL has usually been more openly warminded in its foreign policy statements than even the Truman administration's policy-makers. A prominent display in cartoon form of the AFL's suggestion to Eisenhower to make peace the No. 1 consideration, is certainly a departure from the line pursued by the AFL for several years.

The same AFL-News Reporter carries AFL President George Meany's year-end statement. It, too, is distinguished by frequent reference to the word peace and a minimum of association with the administration's war policy. We quote some of it:

"Above all, as good trade unionists and as good



citizens, we must make our maximum contribution to the attainment of world peace. . . . Therefore our first duty is to support the government in its efforts to end the stalemate in Korea and to prevent any future Korean. . . .

"We are still in the woods looking for a way out toward peace, security and lasting prosperity. But as long as we keep looking and trying and keep the faith, there is reason for hope."

MEANY also calls for some thinking on plans to meet an expected curtailment of arms production with plans "now to prevent a major depression, with mass unemployment, at some future date." He says that "to this end we are going to press for a combined effort by business, labor and the government to draw up programs that will assure high level production and full employment. . . ."

The really important question is whether the AFL's top leader means what he says. We would like to

believe, of course, that the recent change in the AFL presidency and the lessons of the recent election results, have influenced some shift in the Federation's policy. But in the light of the AFL's past position and its pronounced war-inciting convention stand, we must remain skeptical until something more than words for peace are demonstrated. This is especially the case because parallel with the above-quoted statements, Meany himself had been making statements that ran in the opposite direction.

ON THE OTHER HAND, the cartoon and the year-end statement of Meany may be regarded by the AFL as in no way a departure from the AFL's past position. It should not be forgotten that those who have been advising Eisenhower for a step-up of the war in Korea, use of the atomic weapons and to throw in greater forces for a "quick decision" drive, also pretend to speak "for peace." They interpreted Eisenhower's pledge to go to Korea as precisely for that purpose. Is that what the AFL means by "work for peace?" Is that what Meany means by "end the stalemate in Korea?"

In any case, the fact that the AFL leaders are now giving such prominence to the very word "peace" and declares peace to be its objective, is evidence of the kind of pressure they are feeling within their own organizations. They are either forced to heed the sentiment for peace or decorate their pro-war line with peace trimmings.

BUT IMPORTANT as the real intentions of the AFL leaders may be, even more important is what AFL members can do what has already been expressed by the AFL on peace, to give it some reality in life. At least we can say, judging by the AFL-News Reporter of Dec. 26, that it isn't "subversive" any more to talk of peace in the AFL. Even within the framework of Meany's own language it should be possible to suggest a cease-fire in Korea and acceptance of Premier Stalin's latest proposal for conferences looking toward peaceful settlements. Even Meany will agree that there is little point to talking of peace unless we also try to do something to achieve it.

## EAST-WEST TRADE AND JOBS—II

# Seamen Beached, Ships Laid Up

Last week we showed that we have hit depression levels in our foreign trade. Coming in the midst of predictions of an economic downturn after mid-1953, the crisis in exports threatens to backfire on our entire economy. The article demonstrated that a minimum of 3,500,000 additional jobs would be immediately available if we were to accept trade offers from countries embracing 800,000,000 people, countries with whom our trade has dwindled to the vanishing point. These countries are the Soviet Union, New China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

By BERNARD BURTON  
(Second in a series)

OUR history is rich with exciting stories of the China trade. The Pacific Coast flourished and grew on that trade. The China Clipper became a byword on the high seas; it was symbolic of the flourishing growth of our Merchant Marine and shipbuilding industry in the days of the square-rigged schooners.

But today virtually no U. S. merchant ships ply the seas to China. Washington forbids it. Just as once the China trade spelled a thriving maritime industry, now the embargo on this trade is bringing in its train stagnation and unemployment.

This has been particularly true for the Pacific Coast ports where prosperity depends in large part on trade with China. Not even war shipments to Korea and bases in Japan can displace the loss of peaceful trade.

### SHIPPING SLIPPING IN EARLY 1952

We showed last week that by 1950 tonnage shipment from U. S. ports had dropped 50 percent from 1947 (the year before the embargo was applied against the countries of socialism and People's Democracy). Then came the Korean war and there was a pickup again.

But even the Korean war with its frightful toll in lives and destruction has not been able to make up for the lost foreign trade. By the beginning of 1952



A sling load of cargo going aboard a freighter.

shipping began to slip again until by July (latest figures available) tonnage shipments had dropped 25 percent from 1947.

During 1952 alone 550 U. S. ocean-going ships were laid up in the "boneyards" of inland rivers. More than 20,000 seamen and officers were thrown out of work. These facts were announced in a year-end survey released on Dec. 28 by the National Federation of American Shipping Inc., national organization of maritime business experts.

"As we approach 1953, the outlook is dim," said one of the officials in releasing the survey. Foreign competition and "a shrinking volume of cargo is forcing our ships to lay up in rivers instead of plying the seas," he added.

The shrinking volume of cargo referred to trade conducted by the U. S. and the countries in the Washington orbit. The survey noted, for example, that "even post-war Japan" has built up its shipping industry so

that it has become a competitor of U. S. shipping.

The point is, however, that Japan has become a competitor not so much because its shipping industry is being rebuilt but because under U. S. orders she has been barred from trade with her natural market in China. The result is that she has turned elsewhere in a drive for trade and this has been to the detriment of U. S. and British interests primarily. The National City Bank bulletin for October showed, for example, that before World War II, more than 40 percent of Japan's trade was in China; today, due to the Washington-ordered embargo, the trade is next to nothing and more than 40 percent is with Southeast Asia—at the expense of the U. S. and Britain.

While tonnage shipped in U. S. vessels has dropped 25 percent between 1947 and 1952, the number of jobs lost for seamen dropped 25 percent. In 1947 there were 100,000 employed;

at the end of 1952 the figure was 72,000. Part of this loss was due to rationalization and faster vessels, most of all the drop in trade.

### WEST COAST HIT BY LOSS OF CHINA TRADE

This drop in jobs and shipments has hit all coasts, Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific. The ban on the China trade has been an especially hard blow to the West Coast where port prosperity is impossible without this trade.

Since 1948 and up to the Korean war the share of the Pacific Coast has been hovering around 11 to 15 percent of total U. S. export shipping. Before World War II the share of the West Coast was 30 percent. Since the beginning of 1952 West Coast shipping has been sliding downhill together with all other ports.

While U. S. flagships are forbidden to trade with China, even businessmen are seeking ways of breaking out of these restrictions as the economic picture darkens. Thus, the Seattle port agent of

the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, Robert Ward, revealed last November that Northwest wheat is being shipped to China—but not in U. S. ships. It is being shipped in British, Norwegian and Canadian vessels. Furthermore, U. S. shipping companies have switched vessels to foreign registration both in order to grab this trade and to undercut wage standards of American seamen. This "bad neighbor" policy with one-fourth of the world's population, said Port Agent Ward, has cost members of his union 700 jobs in Seattle alone.

The San Francisco local of the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots reported that 37 percent of its members were unemployed at the beginning of December, 1952. Out of 3,500 members, 1,200 were out of work.

The conclusion is clear for anybody who wants to face the facts. Even the shipowner organization, the National Federation of American Shipping, admitted in its year-end report that a recession has hit all phases of maritime activity, including shipbuilding and repair, marine supply and port activity.

That recession is heading fast for a thorough-going depression and crisis unless something is done soon. And a big part of that something is resumption of normal, peace-time trade with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

Even if trade levels were resumed at a rate no higher than pre-World War II, it would mean at least another 8,000 jobs for unlicensed seamen alone. But that far from tells the story. Before World War II, these countries took 10.7 percent of our exports.

They are prepared to take far more than that now. These countries are expanding their economies at a rate far exceeding that in any other part of the world. China alone, with its 475,000,000 people, is proceeding to change its economy so that in about 20 years industry will increase to 30-40 percent of its economy where it is now 10 percent. Its plans are on an even

(Continued on Page 14)



# Questions and Answers On the Rosenberg Case

**Q.** Were the Rosenbergs convicted of "giving atomic secrets to Russia" as every paper in the USA says?

**A.** No. This is a falsehood. The Rosenbergs were charged with and convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" for a foreign power. They were not even charged with intent to harm the United States. The government used the "conspiracy" charge because it did not have the slightest proof or evidence that the Rosenbergs ever contacted any Russian at any time. There is nothing in the trial record to show that they had ever done so. There is not one piece of evidence in the entire case to prove that any "information" about an "atomic secret" had ever actually been transmitted by the Rosenbergs to

anybody.

Thus all the talk of "treason" which fills the press is not supported by a single fact in the trial record itself. The talk of "Russia" and "treason" comes from propaganda planted in the press by the government, notably FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover and U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

**Q.** How did the case start?

**A.** On June 15, 1950, a mechanic, David Greenglass, who worked as a routine Army sergeant at Los Alamos atomic research project was arrested by the FBI. Three weeks later the FBI charged him with espionage. At first, Greenglass firmly denied all such charges. But later when O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, and government witness

against Dr. Du Bois, became Greenglass' attorney, Greenglass decided to become a government witness. Greenglass, who was in fear of his life because of FBI charges, decided to "finger" his sister Ethel, and his brother-in-law Julius Rosenberg as "Soviet spies." On July, 16, 1950, the Rosenbergs were arrested. They denied the accusations categorically.

**Q.** What is the proof against the Rosenbergs?

**A.** There is none. There is only the word of one man, David Greenglass. Greenglass could not produce a single corroborating witness, or a single tangible item of evidence to back up his story. The FBI questioned all the members of Julius Rosenberg's CCNY class and found one, Max Elitcher,

against whom they said they had proof that he had committed perjury in signing a loyalty oath. Elitcher never met Greenglass and did not know him. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg, after not meeting him for several years, had spoken to him about espionage. He had nothing to confirm this. This and this alone is the "case" against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. To build up this "case," the FBI found a photographer, Ben Schneider, whom they smuggled into the court illegally in order to rehearse his identification of Julius the next day. This fact was hidden from the court at the time. Schneider swore on oath he had never seen the Rosenbergs between the time he allegedly took their pictures "for passports" and the time he identified them as an

FBI witness. He could produce not one single item of concrete evidence to back up his story.

**Q.** What was the atomic data which Greenglass says he gave to the Rosenbergs?

**A.** It consisted solely of a free-hand drawing made by him allegedly from memory six years after he seen it at Los Alamos. The drawing was of an implosion lens used in atomic research. The government had promised to produce top atomic scientists to prove the truth and importance of this "atomic secret." They never did.

Top atomic scientist, Dr. Harold E. Urey of the University of Chicago, and a leader in building the atomic bomb ridiculed the idea of such a "secret." Greenglass failed to pass a single one of nine science courses he took in a polytechnic school. Dr. Edward N. Condon, top U. S. scientist in a letter to Judge Kaufman flatly said that the free-hand drawing of such a lens would be meaningless and worthless since "the essence of the lens lies in the precise shape which Greenglass did not know and could not have transmitted by a free-hand sketch in any case."

## Eisenhower Gives Nod To Civil Rights Sellout

By ROB F. HALL

KLEAGLE OF THE DIXIECRATS, Gov. Jimmie Byrnes of South Carolina on Sept. 18 announced he would cast his vote for Dwight Eisenhower and appealed to all-champions of white supremacy to do likewise. This week Eisenhower paid off his election debt. The powerful Republican majority in the Senate joined with Senate Dixiecrat spokesman Richard Russell of Georgia to block a rules change aimed at ending the filibusters.

When a bi-partisan bloc of 19 Senators, headed by Herbert Lehman (D-NY) and Irving Ives (R-NY) announced they would offer a change in Senate Rule XXII on the opening of the Senate, GOP Senate leaders hastened Dec. 29 to confer with Eisenhower at the Commodore hotel in New York.

Emerging from the suite the Senate Republican leader, Robert Taft, told newsmen that despite Eisenhower's pledge to the NAACP to "use his influence" to end the filibuster, the President-elect supported Taft's opposing a rules change at this time. Next day Sen. Russell marched into Taft's office and came out with a broad grin on his face. The GOP-Dixiecrat gang-up to defend the right of white supremacists to filibuster had been arranged.

**CHANGE IN RULE XXII** is an insistent demand of labor and the Negro people's organizations. Under this rule, it is impossible to bring an end to Senate debate on any bill except on the vote of 64 (two-thirds) of the 96 Senators, and on a proposal to change the rule, unanimous consent is necessary. Experience has shown that this rule aids the Dixiecrats in filibustering (talking to death) all civil rights legislation, including bills already passed by the House.

The tactic of the Lehman-Ives group was to move for a rules change at the opening of the session, on the theory that the Senate is a new body, not a continuing body. Under this theory a simple majority could amend Rule XXII, and a simple majority could shut off debate.

Taft angrily rejected this theory and promised the Dixiecrats that the Republican majority would oppose it. It would not even be necessary for Russell and his henchmen to filibuster the proposal, he assured them.

**WHEN THE SENATE** convened Jan. 3, Taft persuaded Lehman and Ives to hold their fire until last Tuesday. On Tuesday Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-NM) offered the liberal bloc's resolution.

The GOP leader let it be known that he would let the anti-filibuster group argue for their motion for a day or two and that he would then move to table it. A motion to table would automatically end debate. Russell made it clear that the Dixiecrats would vote with Taft. The Lehman-Ives move to curb the filibusters was obviously doomed.

Taft insisted that he was not against a change in Rule XXII, only opposing the particular method of the Lehman-Ives group. He

would not fight a resolution which had this objective later in the session, he claimed. But the obvious fact is that the most reactionary factions in the Senate, the right-wing Republicans and the Southern Democrats, are in the saddle and that civil rights legislation, including action to curb the filibuster, have no chance unless the organizations of labor and the Negro people continue and increase pressure on the Senators and the Eisenhower Administration.

### THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

## FBI, State Cops Aid Kidnapers

**LIKE A FUGITIVE SLAVE**, Gerdis Hill, 21-year-old Negro, allegedly a bail-jumper from Alabama, was kidnaped in daylight on a Detroit street by a white bondsman from Birmingham and forcibly transported South. The FBI and state officials of Ohio and Kentucky aided the kidnaper when the Negro victim asked for aid. Justice and Negro rights, observers concluded, were being turned back to the time when fugitive slaves and free Negroes could be picked up in American cities on the claim of almost any white citizen. Federal authorities are "studying" to find out whether any U. S. laws have been broken.

**SIX NEGRO GREEK** letter fraternities meeting in Cleveland mapped a campaign to push civil rights legislation through this session of Congress.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, in Washington, told the assembled 5,000 delegates:

"Segregation is an instrument of domination, conceived to prevent those who dominate from ever becoming emotionally concerned about those they dominate."

**THE BALTIMORE** Afro-American, speaking for Negroes reacting to the promise of President-elect Eisenhower to "investigate" segregation in the U. S., declared editorially:

"The facts about America's pattern of racial discrimination are well known, not only here but all over the world... What is needed

now is action in pushing through Congress the necessary corrective measures."

**THE STATE DEPT.** finally admitted lifting the passport of Rev. James H. Robinson on the basis of "information" that foreign travel by the prominent Harlem minister would be dangerous to U. S. security. Rev. Robinson supports the State Department policies, but insists on criticizing Jimcrow practices in government agencies and elsewhere.

**PERSONALITIES:** Harlem and the nation mourned the passing of Fletcher Henderson, 55, famed musician, whose orchestral arrangements help boost Benny Goodman to fame... And in South Carolina, John H. McCray was released from jail after serving 37 days of a 60-day chain-gang sentence for exposing a "rape" frameup in 1950 of a young Negro who was executed. McCray is the editor of the weekly Columbia Lighthouse and Informer and leads the Negro political movement which has militantly opposed the white supremacy policies of Gov. James F. Byrnes and the Dixiecrats.

### SEES BIGGER PROFITS

The National Securities and Research Corp. foresees bigger corporate profits and record dividends in 1953.

### SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS TO JURY:

## Free Us and Save American Honor

By HARRY RAYMOND

**SOVIET PREMIER** Joseph Stalin's Christmas Eve declaration that war between the United States and the Soviet Union "cannot be considered inevitable" was dramatically made part of the record of the Foley Square Smith Act trial last week as the defense opened its 4½ day final plea to the jury.

Text of the Stalin peace move was presented to Judge Edward J. Dimock, refuting his ruling that existence of the Soviet Union under Communist leadership, and activities of Marxist parties throughout the world, presented a "clear and present danger" of "inevitable war" against the U. S. Under the law, such a "clear and present danger" must be determined by the court before a jury can convict under the Smith Act.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant acting as her own lawyer, who presented the Stalin text, argued that it clearly refuted Judge Dimock's ruling. Stalin's peace bid, contained in his answers to questions by New York Times correspondent James Reston, Miss Flynn said, showed that:

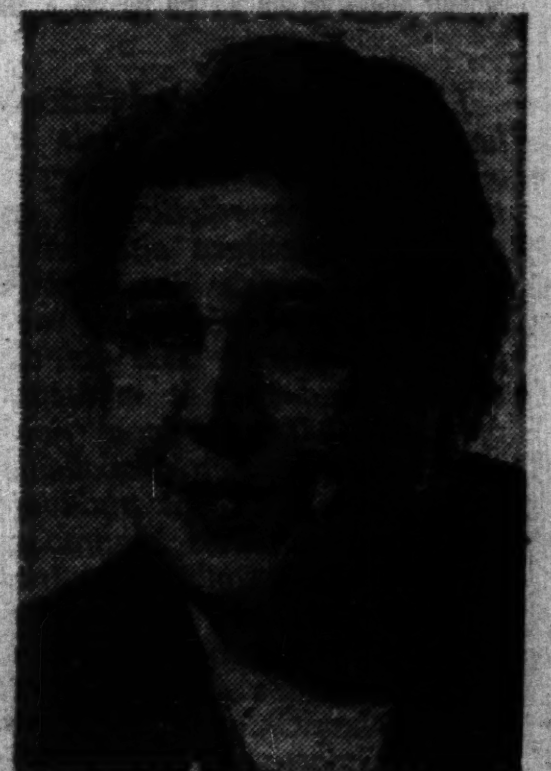
• Stalin believed "our countries can continue to live in peace."

• Stalin believed "our countries can continue to live in peace" through conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration "looking toward the possibility of a meeting between (Stalin) and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions."

• Stalin would "agree to cooperate" in "any diplomatic approach designed to bring about the end of the Korea War" because the USSR "is interested in ending the war in Korea."

• The "sources of present cold war contention" lie wherever the "policy of the 'cold war' against the Soviet Union find their expression."

**MISS FLYNN** offered as further proof of peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union Stalin's new book "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." She noted that in



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

this work Stalin concluded the conflict of interests between capitalist states for markets has, during the period since World War I, proved to be stronger than the conflict between capitalist and socialist states.

She noted that from this Stalin reached the conclusion that the Marxist-Leninist thesis of inevitability of war between capitalist states remains in effect.

She told the court: "He (Stalin) further reaches the (Continued on Page 11)"

### BULLETIN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

**STEVE NELSON**, Pennsylvania Communist leader, was once again placed in "isolation" at the Allegheny County Workhouse this week, in an evident conspiracy by officials to break his health and deprive him of opportunity to confer with his attorney. Protests should go to Gov. John Fine at Harrisburg, Pa.

## The Worker

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MORE CIVIL LIBERTIES NEWS ON PAGE 11



# 'I Visited Georgia's Gov. Talmadge'

A Negro woman tells how a delegation challenged Southern jimcrow to bring greetings to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram

By LORETTA FAUKER

IT was 9:30 A.M. the morning of Dec. 24 and naturally a very special morning. I stood in Penn station among the ten other delegates, Negro and white women, who soon would board the train for Savannah. The station was crowded with people, all rushing here or there for the Christmas holiday. Amidst this hustle, our delegation stood reverently, seriously, awaiting our trip to the Reidsville jail to see Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. This had a very deep meaning for me, a Negro mother who wanted so much to bring words of courage and hope to another Negro woman, imprisoned for daring to defend her dignity, against white supremacist brutality.

## WE BOARD TRAIN FOR SAVANNAH

We received last-minute instructions from William L. Patterson, leader of the Civil Rights Congress. We boarded the train—we were off. All the way down, the women spoke seriously about the meaning of our trip. "We knew that we would take into the state of Georgia, a real picture of Negro-white unity and struggle."

We arrived at about 6:30 the next morning. The streets were wet with early morning fog and it was still dark. We were fully aware that this was the South. Signs met our eyes in large print. "White waiting room," "colored only." Somehow even the bar between the two waiting rooms gave a ruthless appearance.

When the drivers appeared, we climbed into two taxis—one for Negro, one for white—as required by Georgia law—and started on our 60-mile journey to Reidsville.

It was fairly mild temperature, but I was cold—my heart had frozen at the hate that existed all around us. The shabby homes, poor people, for here, fear threw its shadow over the land.

Up ahead we saw a parked car. Someone could make out, it was a patrol car. Someone was inside. We were told to pull over. After questioning the two drivers, the police told us to continue.

Then in the distance we were able to see a grayish crowd, like something on the road. As we drew nearer we could make out cars, then men, lots and lots of them, standing all across the road. Police, plain clothes men, etc., all waiting for 10 women.

We were ordered to stop the cars—and for the first time, I had come face to face with a mob of angry, white armed men. "Open up the doors," they yelled. "Where you going? What did you come so far to visit Reidsville jail for? Why do you want to see Mrs. Ingram?"—were some of the questions shouted at us.

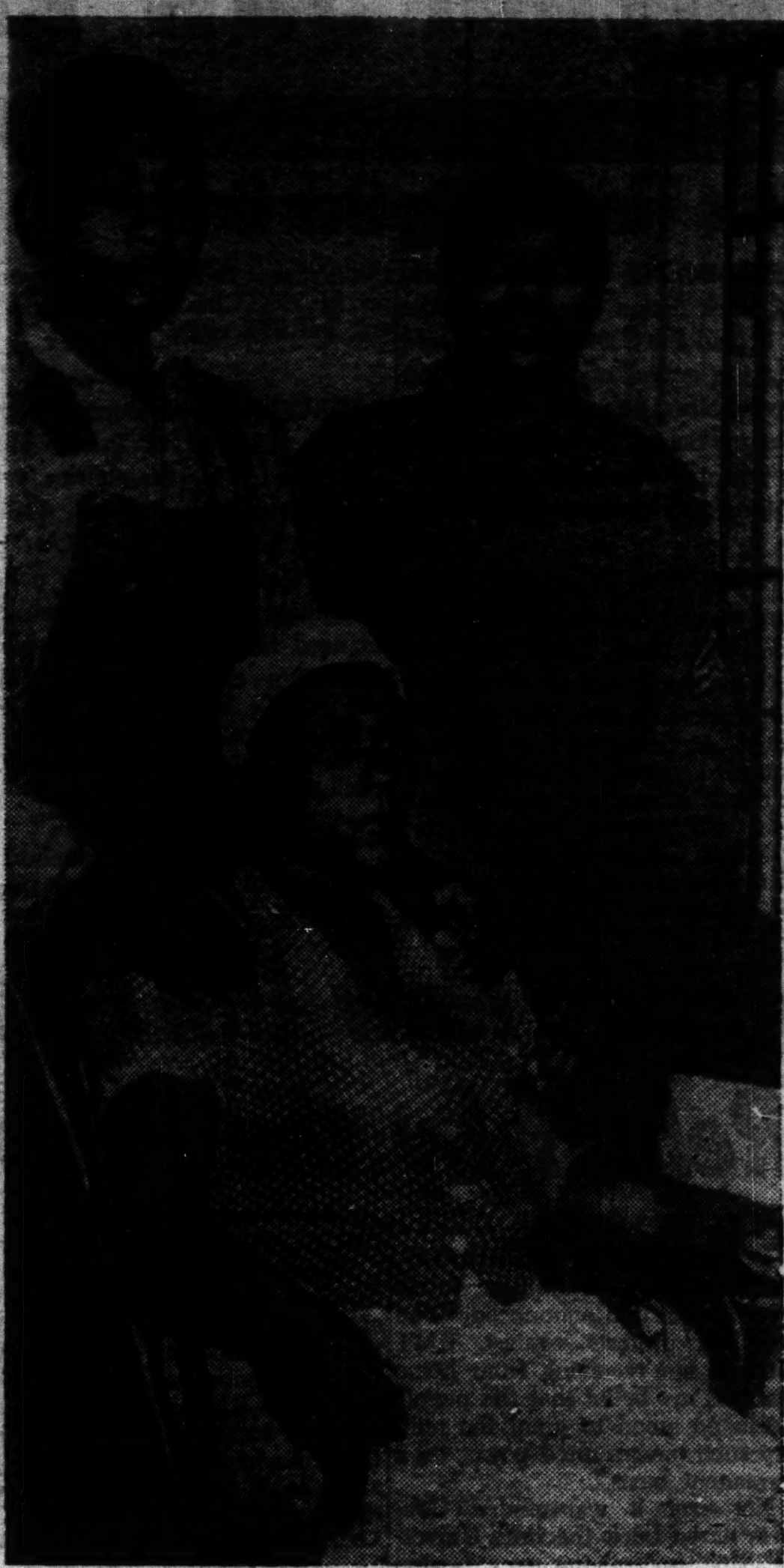
One of the men read us an injunction which, he said, had been issued against all groups such as NAACP, Sojourners or any other group attempting to see Mrs. Ingram. I began to realize how afraid these white supremacists were of any move for the struggle for Negro rights in the South.

Our delegation was forced to return to the station. I was disappointed. I wondered if Mrs. Ingram would ever learn that we had tried to see her. I imagined her thinking of her children, how she had raised them. How they had spent many Christmas days together. How together they had tilled the land till their hands were rough.

I was silent, and sad.

It was noon now. The sun was warm and we gathered to plan the next step in our trip. That was to see Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Lord Baron of a 2,500 acre estate. The train wouldn't be leaving till nine that evening. This meant an awfully long wait.

In the waiting room marked "Colored," four of us sat on the hard wood benches. The dimly



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM and her two sons at the time of their imprisonment. With her sons, she defended herself against an attack by a southern white farmer who was killed by his own gun in the scuffle.

lit room, hurt my eyes and I fell asleep for a few minutes. I was awakened by someone talking. An old woman who sat next to me was speaking to her younger daughter of the delegation which had come from the north. "They are the kind of people I pray for," said the mother. "I'm glad they came."

We got on the "jimmie" Georgia Central at 9:30—10 hours to Atlanta.

Once there, we again took two separate taxis, this time for a 25-mile trip to Talmadges' farm. We finally arrived at the large white gates—built by the blood of "my people" I thought—and as we drove for a mile or so I looked at the rich surroundings and thought of those undernourished and the coughing children back in the railroad station. Quite a contrast!

## GOVERNOR'S MANSION FOR WHITES ONLY

We went directly to the big front door, lavishly decorated "Southern style." Again I felt that cold chill run through me. How much I could tell these Feudal lords!

"I'm Mrs. Talmadge," said the woman standing in the doorway. "Gov. Talmadge went hunting, you know how our men are when they go hunting, they never know when to return." In that remark I could see the position of white women in the South.

"May we wait?"—we asked. Her cold flooded answer came immediately.

"You know we have segregation here. The white ladies can come in and are perfectly welcome and the colored ladies may wait with some nice colored people down on the farm."

Our answer showed Mrs. Talmadge and Georgia what we stood for. "We'll wait outside together" we said firmly. We did. After a few minutes someone said, "That's him—that one's Talmadge."

We at last come face to face with this symbol of the Southern Bourbon—hated—lynch terror—fear.

He asked us why we came. We told him. We spoke clearly and slowly—our firm voices would give him just a slight notion of what a group of determined women are like.

We asked why the armed men.

"Assurance against a prison riot," he answered.

## TALMADGE DEAF TO WOMEN'S PLEAS

"Now that you see us," replied one woman, "do you think we look dangerous?"

He spat several times. "If you want to speak of pardon, see the parole board. I have no authority," he said. "Georgia has a very lenient record when it comes to pardons," he added. But those of us who knew Georgia "justice" did not believe that.

We tried to tell him what Mrs. Ingram meant to us. We were interrupted again and again.

"Go and see the parole board," he said again and again. "Let's not repeat ourselves. If you're going to do that, I'm leaving." He spat and spat. We stood and continued to speak, because our message was not for him alone but for all Georgia.

We left, feeling that part of our mission had been accomplished, although we didn't get to see Mrs. Ingram, we brought to the Negro people of Georgia a true picture of who was for them and who wasn't.

The cab driver asked, "Are you people coming back?"

We answered, "Yes, We'll be back—again and again, till we wake up the conscience of the land, and Mrs. Ingram is free."

# Morgan Bankers and Waterfront Goons

By ART SHIELDS

THERE'S blood on the waterfront—lots of it. The killers are well known. The New York Crime Commission has splashed some of the killers' names across the front pages again this winter. Those names have been mentioned often before.

But the role of the shipping company bankers in the waterfront killing is the hottest crime secret.

Consider, for example, just one banking group. That is the group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., whose top attorney, Theodore Keindl, is presiding over the Crime Commission hearing that reopens on Monday, Jan. 12.

The Morgan bankers, as we shall show, are linked to the Anastasia gangsters, accused in the Panto killing.

These Morgan bankers, who finance the biggest shipping companies, are very respectable people, of course. They belong to the richest churches and plushiest clubs. No broken nose gangsters lounge in their offices or spit on their floors. Yet Morgan money helps to turn the wheels of waterfront gangdom.

Some of this Morgan money goes to Anthony Anastasia, who was held in \$100,000 bail in 1940 in the Pete Panto killing, before District Attorney O'Dwyer

of Brooklyn (later Mayor of New York and Ambassador to Mexico) dropped the case.

Anastasia is the most important hoodlum of many employed by the Morgan interests in New York. He is the brother of Albert Anastasia, the "high executioner" of Murder, Inc., who is identified as the big gun behind the Panto killing.

Antonio himself has been arrested again and again on charges of homicide and other crimes. He admits entering the United States illegally and could be deported at the Immigration Service's pleasure.

This goon is nominally a "hiring boss" on the Morgan bankers' Isthmian Steamship Line docks in Brooklyn. The Isthmian Line is wholly owned by the United States Steel Corp., (a Morgan firm) and is used to carry its products and other cargo to all parts of the world.

Anastasia was hired by the bankers' steamship company through its contracting agent, the Jarka Steamship Co. But the Isthmian bosses consented to the hiring of the hoodlum, says Fortune Magazine of June, 1951.

This gangster wasn't just hired as a worker. He was hired as a terrorist and strikebreaker. I heard him bawling at dock strikers last year that "You gotta work: I am Anastasia." That warning might mean death, the men on the Erie Basin believed,

and some strikers went back to work after Anastasia followed up his threat by pushing them about with his fists.

The Morgan interests had dealt with this gangster before. Their Phelps Dodge copper bosses paid him lavishly to break a strike of UE union workers at Perth Amboy, N. J., according to testimony before the Kefauver committee. Anastasia brought in bat-swinging, gun shooting thugs by the boat load. They fired on pickets and killed one striker named Russo.

Anastasia has gotten fat on the profits of dock terrorism and strikebreaking.

"The sugar is heavy. I'm getting \$1,000 a day," he boasted to the Phelps Dodge strikers' picket captain Theodore Narushief, of Linden, N. J.

This gangster put much of his underworld profits into a private cargo-loading and strike-breaking company—the A. A. Stevedoring Co., which he shares with the killer Albert Anastasia. The two brothers got more than \$200,000 out of this firm in 1945 alone, according to testimony before the Kefauver committee.

The Morgan bankers have paid out money to many other waterfront goons through the Jarka stevedoring agency and other go-betweens.

Many of these Morgan bribes went to strikebreaking "delegates" and "business agents"

working under "King" Joe Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association. Some of the bribes went to "King" Joe himself.

A little of this "sugar"—apparently only a small part of the total bribe money—was reported by the Crime Commission last month.

The Crime Commission was careful to protect the biggest shipowners as much as it could. It listed the chief bribes as coming from stevedoring contractors, without saying whom the contractors represented. But this listing shows that the Jarka Co. paid out \$58,000 in bribes in four years.

Neither the Isthmian Line nor the U. S. Steel Corp. nor the banking House of J. P. Morgan & Co., which Keindl represents were mentioned by the Crime Commission, however.

And the stevedoring companies—the links between the steamship companies and the gangsters—were let off very easily at the crime hearings. They were pictured as unwilling victims of the underworld.

Many Brooklyn longshoremen, know, however, that the racketeers are agents of the big money bosses above and that the shipping companies were behind the murder of their brave leader Pete Panto.



## U.S.-BRITISH ECONOMIC CLASH

# Why Churchill Saw Eisenhower

By JOHN PITTMAN

Winston Churchill, en route to a Jamaica vacation, stopped over for a few days in New York Monday and mixed business with pleasure. The 78-year-old British Prime Minister conferred privately with President-elect Eisenhower, New York Times publisher Sulzberger and general manager Adler, and with the Luce Publications' Henry Luce and Life's publisher, Hiskell, with Secretary-of-State designate Dulles and Eisenhower's Ambassador to Britain Winthrop Aldrich, and with Gov. Dewey, President Truman, and Bernard Baruch.

It was quite a "stop-over," with neither Churchill nor his visitors trying to keep up the pretense that it was all in fun. On the other hand, their secrecy flung



CHURCHILL

wide the door to speculation and rumor-mongering.

ON HIS ARRIVAL aboard the McCarran-screened Queen Mary early Monday, Churchill had faced a battery of 200 newsmen with characteristic cockiness. He said the danger of another world war "has receded"; while "we must go on holding our position" in Korea, it "would be a pity for the United States—or the United Nations armies to wander all about China." He took a crack at Washington's refusal to share A-bomb information with London and said that Britain wants trade with the United States, not a loan.

At weekend, with the Prime Minister presumably sunning himself on a Jamaica beach, several questions needed answers. Did Churchill say the same things in private that he told the press? And if not, as seemed most probable, what was his real business in New York?

LAST OCTOBER, the British Foreign Office let it be known that Churchill intended to visit Washington in March, 1953. It was reported that he would come with the decisions of the recent conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, would meet the Italian and French Prime Ministers beforehand and bring a plan for all Western Europe. But on Nov. 4, Eisenhower was elected. The British, along with the rest of Europe, took a dim view of the consequences. And suddenly Churchill decided he needed "a holiday," declaring that he fancied Jamaica and that New York was the shortest way there by sea. But in London on New Year's Eve, he told the Tories' Primrose League: "Our ancient kingdom, strained though it has been by wars and sometimes by unwisdom, is still a force with which all men and all nations must count." And by Jan. 6, following his conference with Eisenhower, Churchill frankly described his stop-over as a "scouting expedi-

(Continued on Page 13)

## THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

### War Would 'Dig Our Grave'

PRESIDENT TRUMAN said last week that a war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union would "dig the grave" of both countries. Nevertheless, he made no move to take up Soviet Premier Stalin on his repeatedly stated stand in favor of top level peace negotiations.

BRAZIL'S President Getulio Vargas disappointed Washington when his New Years address omitted the question of military cooperation with the United States. At the same time the government arrested 60 "Communists" in the Northeastern state of Sergipe. Forty-seven were arrested in Minas Geraes at a conference on the defense of rights of youth. . . . Senora Maria de la Cruz won

the first seat to be held by a woman in the Chilean Senate. She got 141,595 votes.

INAUGURAL of Louis Munoz-Marin, president of Puerto Rico was attended by Eisenhower, representative, Gov. John Cabot Lodge of Connecticut. Lodges congratulated Marin on his policy of selling Puerto Rico's publicly financed factories to private owners. Sign of how much "independence" has been granted Puerto Rico: its Supreme Court Chief Justice is Baltimore-born A. Cecil Snyder.

RIGHT TO THE Manchurian Railway and all the railway's property were relinquished by the So-

viet Union to the Chinese in accordance with treaty terms. This Changchun railway, described as the backbone of Manchurian economy, is 1,500 miles long. . . . Kao Kang, head of China's state planning commission, announced the government's intentions to make producers' cooperatives the chief form of agriculture in Manchuria during the next five years. . . . While Indonesia entered the final stages of negotiations for Washington aid under the Technical and Cooperative Administration and for aid from West Germany, Information Minister Mononutu denied that the two agreements would tie Indonesia to the cold war. . . . Premier Chou En-Lai of China told a health conference that Washington was still engaged in germ warfare in Korea. . . . In Pakistan, 14 persons, including 11 army officers, were given sentences up to seven years in a repressive trial. The charge was "planning a Communist State."

IRANIAN DEPUTIES walked out of parliament during a discussion of a new electoral law proposed by Premier Mossadegh. The deputies charged the government was "trying to make a deal with Americans." The deal-on Iran's oil output—was later made public in Washington and awaited Britain's agreement. . . . Egypt's Gen. Naguib ousted 800 government employees and continued his attack on all opposition by putting 14 former high-ranking ministers and political leaders on trial.

BONN'S DELAY in ratifying the European Army treaties was the object of a new scolding from Washington. Eisenhower sent a message to Chancellor Adenauer and U. S. High Commissioner Samuel Reber, during a luncheon speech on board the liner United States at Bremerhaven, demanded quick ratification of the treaties. However, no speed was in sight.

## Ready New UMT Despite Rebuff by the People

By LESTER RODNEY

A NEBRASKA SENATOR, Hugh Butler, a Republican, threw up his hands and announced, "The flood of protests against UMT which I am receiving from home confirms my belief that the people are in no mood to grant the military such unwarranted power on a permanent basis."

Not even a war-minded Congress dared buck the tide. Universal Military training was beaten back 236 to 162 despite an endorsement cabled from Paris by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

But that was in March, 1952. Now they are trying again to steamroller UMT through Congress, and this time the General who sent the cable is preparing to enter the White House.

THE NEW YEAR had hardly begun when Defense Secretary Lovett called for UMT in a report to Truman. Next, Eisenhower closeted himself in New Year's Hotel Commodore with the permanent UMT Commission (National Security Training Commission). In his election campaign, Eisenhower at Baltimore Sept. 25, had said he didn't see how we could have UMT with the draft, an unscrupulous bid for the anti-UMT vote. That statement has proved to be worth as much as his promise to establish peace in Korea.

After the conference, the head of the UMT commission, Dr. Karl T. Compton, said he believes UMT "should be put into effect immediately on a rather rapidly tapering-up scale." And then, reported the New York Times, Compton "observed that there was no conflict between the commission and the general on this view."

Plain enough! The UMT crowd, with contempt for the expressed will of the people, are out for fast action and have the new President with them.

WHAT IS UMT? The watered down final version licked last March called for the automatic drafting of all boys who reach 18 without exception for six months military training. They are to be yanked from home, job, school, family. And the "six months" can be quickly blown up to a possible total of 27 months by a declaration

### CHURCHMAN ON UMT

Here's what the head of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in U.S., Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, said was the opinion of the 19 denominations he represented on UMT: "... would be a signal to the whole world that Congress had abandoned hope of a peaceful settlement of international differences."

of emergency, the kind which are a dime a dozen in Washington whenever they serve a purpose.

What the American people did in March, 1952 they can do in 1953. With a return fight certainly on the schedule, and maybe very soon, it is useful, and heartening, to recall briefly the scope of the united fight which carried

the day in '52.

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS fought UMT. Labor moved unitedly to protect its sons, and its hard-won union standards, with the CIO, AFL and independent unions testifying at Washington. The general board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in U. S., including all Protestant denominations, voted 39-8 against UMT. Entire denominations like the Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends, came out against it. The New York Board of Rabbis, influential Catholic spokesman like Archbishop Dennis Cardinal Dougherty joined the good fight.

Every major farm organization went on record against it. Organizations of women, the Negro people, youth—219 heads of colleges

(Continued on Page 13)

### FEDERATION IS A CHAIN

## The African Lion Worries Britain's Tories

OLIVER LYTTLETON, Britain's Colonial Secretary, had more than usual cause for worry this week. No loyal servant of Queen and Empire could look at Kenya and South Africa without misgivings. Or could fail to see, in the conference on Central African Federation that opened in London on New Year's Day, the sure sign of another blow-up.

The conference went off key from the start. For months the Colonial Office had labored to produce a federal Constitution for Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. But the 6,400,000 Africans in these mineral-rich countries said "No!" Federation, they declared, would spread Malanazi racist oppression northward over their homeland, an area larger than Texas and California combined. It would subject them to the whims of the money-mad white minority and doom their hope of self-government. Their answer was blunt. They had boycotted the conference.

NOT SO the area's 200,000 white settlers. Their spokesmen took the floor on the opening day. They said the proposed Constitution "makes too many concessions to the natives . . . would undermine the position and authority of

the educated whites."

There was the problem, clearly stated: African discontent versus European settler greed. But Oliver Lyttelton knew it was not so simple. There were complications:

- The copper cartel (Morgan-Rockefeller dominated) and other mineral-exploiting combines want federation. "It means political stability," said bankers and monopolists. (World Trade Union Movement, Nov. 7, 1952, p. 3.)

- The Queen and Empire want federation. "A British bloc in Central Africa . . . is . . . a great issue of Imperial policy." (London Times, Nov. 22, 1951.)

- But what is best for the Morgan-Rockefeller combines may not always be best for Queen and Empire. "Within the Anglo-American partnership we must be prepared to fight for our 'rights' like a dog fights for a bone." (Mr. Stanley Evans, Labor MP who toured Central Africa to convince Africans of advantages of federation.)

A SECOND PROBLEM, thus presented, was whether federation was the best means of serving Queen and Empire as against the Africans on the one hand, and as against Wall St.'s greed on the other.

For Oliver Lyttelton, Tory to the marrow, the deciding factor may

have already played its role. On July 22, 1951, North Rhodesia African Congress President Harry Nkumbula declared: "We will favor federation if the copper mines are nationalized, universal suffrage and other political and social reforms are granted." Last February, the Congress resolved that if "the Tory government attempts to force through federation against the unanimous wish of the African people . . . Congress will fight it with 'mass protest' action." Last October, 30,000 North Rhodesian miners went beyond "mass protest action." They struck. To Oliver Lyttelton, this must have seemed the knell of Empire in Central Africa.

The day after New Year's Day, while the politicians, settlers and colonial administrators continued to wrangle, five men demanded of Oliver Lyttelton an audience with the Queen. They were all the Chiefs of Nyasaland and they had come to tell Elizabeth their people opposed federation. Lyttelton may prefer to be eaten by the Wall Street wolf than to be killed by the African lion. But it is more possible that he has no choice. As he ponders a reply to the five chiefs of Nyasaland, it must worry him to reflect that the lion, when aroused, is truly the monarch of all he surveys.

**MARSHALL URGES  
SENATE PUSH UMT  
MAR 3, 1948**  
Gives Dark Picture of Europe  
to Committee—Decision Is  
Possible on Monday

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, March 2—Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in a closed-session discussion of new developments in the world picture, today urged members of the Senate Armed Services Committee to take action on the universal military training program. The meeting, in the Secretary's office, was requested by six Sen-

You can expect some fake "danger" to be whipped up in an attempt to steamroller UMT. They always do it. Back in March 3, 1948 (New York Times) there was a headline: "Marshall Urges Senate Push UMT—Gives Dark Picture of Europe to Committee." You know, the Russians were going to march any day now. This is five years later and they're still pulling it.



# Where Wages Are Six Times Those of 1950

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
SHANGHAI

**T**HE big privately owned Textile Mill No. 9 of the Sun Sing Company in Shanghai is an old-style factory. Its heavy brick walls and wrought iron gates and outside fire-escapes all describe it as a Chinese version of Mill-Town. It has been going for more than 20 years and has 900 workers.

As we settle down in the reception room, a ponderous man on the elderly side, dressed in a brick business-suit takes the floor: he is Szu Chuen, the director of the plant.

"Before the Liberation, we, the national capitalists suffered much from the oppression of the imperialists and their allies, the bureaucratic capitalists. We were almost bankrupt; we could not pay our bills. But the Peoples Government extended us a loan, and the Liberation has opened big markets and brought stable prices. By the cooperation of the workers, production has been developed, and today we have a bright future. . . ."

I look at the young people at each side of the director. Closest to me is a keen, bespectacled lad who is the head of the trade union; at the far end is a pale young girl, with black bobbed hair and lips gravely tightened over prominent teeth. Two tables full of men and women workers, some with medals on their chest, some with caps on, and some work-worn and pale are listening quietly, sipping tea.

The director is still reading statistics: 75 percent more yarn produced than before the Liberation . . . 180 children of women workers in the factory nursery . . . wages increased six times in value since the Liberation . . . 55 percent of the workers now learning to read and write . . . 60 percent at the Peking Textile Institute.

It is a strange experience but one that is very important for understanding of present-day China. There are scores of such factories and many capitalists, owning vast enterprises. They were formerly at the mercy of foreign competition, of unscrupulous and corrupt KMT bankers; now for the first time they

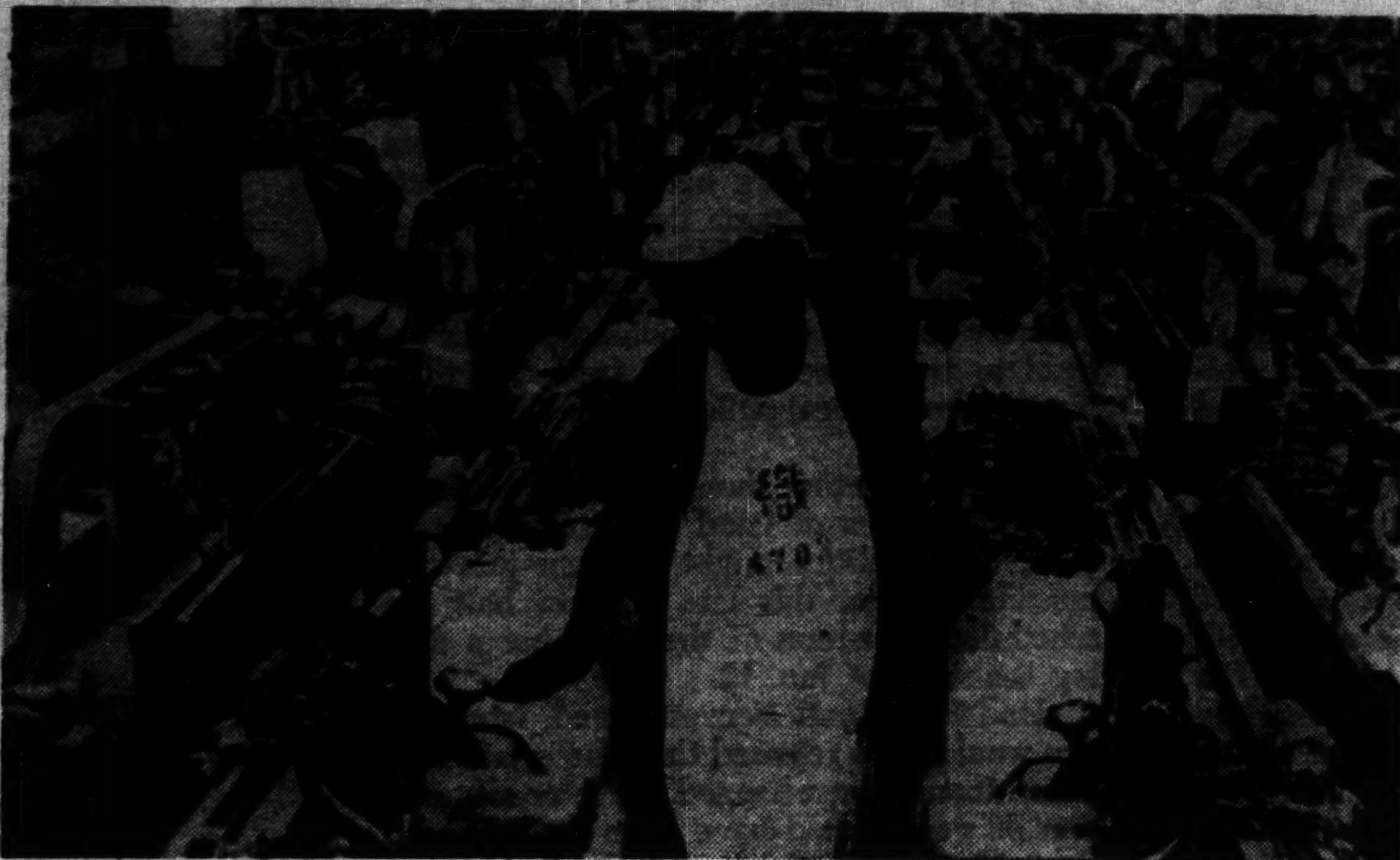
## Textile workers at Shanghai's Sun Sing mill tell of changes in the two years since the end of Chiang Kai-shek's rule

are flourishing, and who are encouraged by the Peoples Government because the main problem for this historical period in China is to use every existing means to increase production of

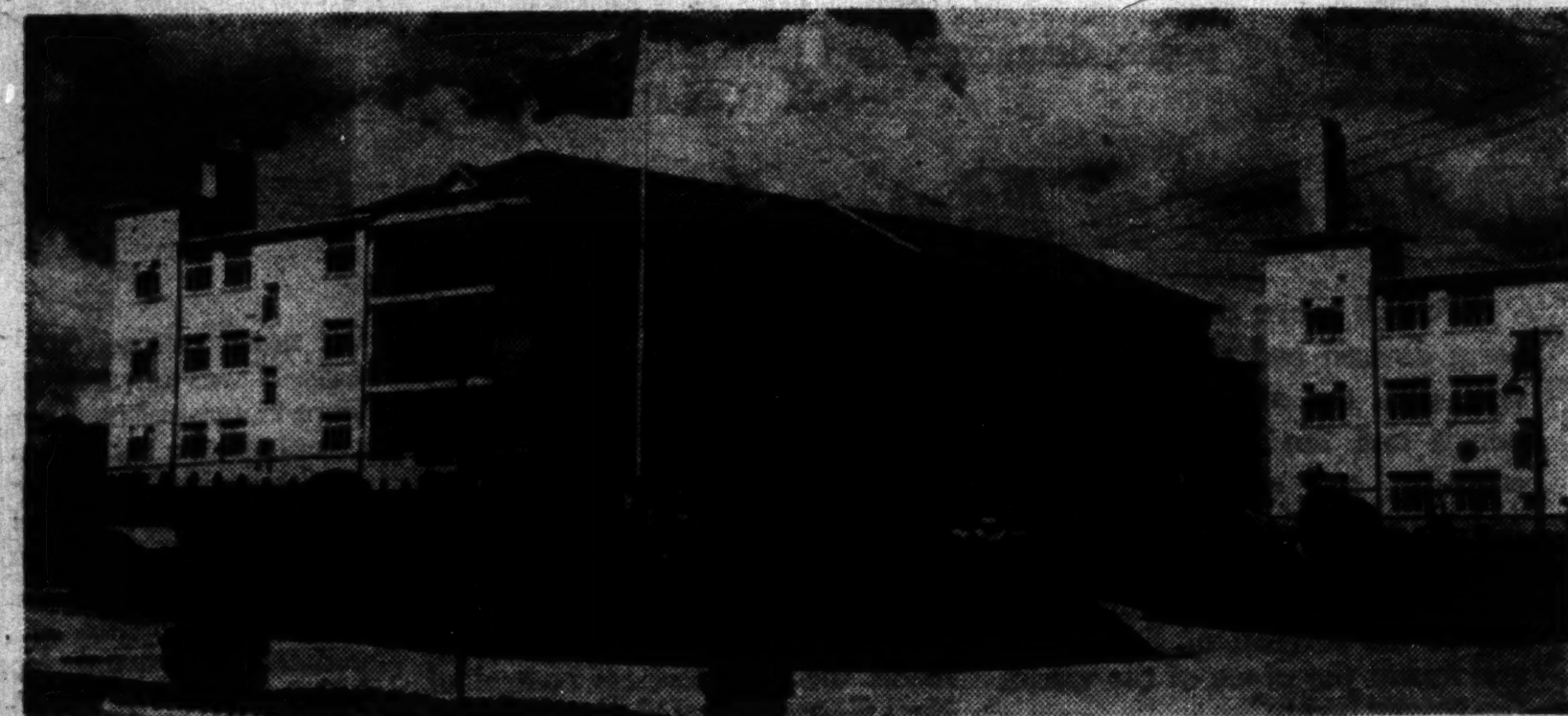
all useful goods.

The workers in such plants are getting the best of conditions; they are protected by law and by collective bargaining. A very high degree of political under-

standing is required of them (as I could see later on) to stay on these jobs and zoom production ever higher, even though a sizable profit goes to a private individual.



A Chinese woman loom operator. The Chinese Textile Workers' Union rest home (below) at Tsingtao, a famous summer resort in China. It is built adjacent to the beach once used by wealthy foreigners and Chinese merchants and officials.



Then Sun Li-feng takes the floor, the one at the far side of the director, who makes a humble bow in introducing her. She begins to tell a story: the events of early February, 1948. Life had become unbearable. Prices were skyrocketing. The workers of this very plant had been negotiating wage increases based on a fixed ration of rice with this same company, without result. The trade union leaders were KMT stooges, and the Kuomintang did not want to have the workers' demands granted. The workers decided to stick it out. All over Shanghai other factories and large sections of the student body recognized that here was a test case: a vast solidarity movement developed.

This pale young woman (23 years old, some whispered) raised her voice; her Shanghai dialect was short-clipped, harsh. The whole room hushed; they were reliving the scene. As she described these events it seemed as though it was only yesterday. The Kuomintang threatened the workers. They stood firm. On the morning of Feb. 2, 1949, 3,000 policemen and soldiers from the garrison surrounded the plant. They were armed, they had tear gas bombs. "Here, at this very gate, we stood firm from 8 a.m. We had nothing but this . . ." and she raised her bare fist. "We had broken bowls, cups, saucers, a few pieces of metal. They held two gates, and we held the third."

"We considered it a victory. We had completely exposed the Kuomintang. We had given courage to the whole working class of Shanghai. Some days later the KMT was forced to increase the ration of rice." Sun Li-fang sat down and no one stirred.

We had been transported by the words of this girl to days now past but still vivid in everyone's memory. The whole group rose and mounted the stairway to look at the plant, the looms of which clattered away like dry reeds in a wind. Szu Ching, the trade union leader, walked abreast of the directors. Something new had happened in Textile Mill No. 9 since February, 1948.

# Third Son in Uniform, They Want No More Koreas

Eldest son, back from Korea, circulates cease-fire petition.

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Wash.

**T**HE third and youngest of Keith and Helen Bradley's rangy six-foot sons was in uniform this holiday season. One after another they have gone. Brian, 24, was called up from the reserves in September, 1950. He's home now, discharged from the Army after ten months in Korea. Then it was Stuart, 22, now at Fort Dix, N. J.

A few days before Christmas Mr. and Mrs. Bradley said goodbye to Ramon, their youngest, 20, on the eve of his departure from Fort Lewis, Wash., for basic training.

You can understand why the Bradleys have a special, burning hatred of the salughter in Korea.

"We were awfully happy to meet the troop ship that brought Brian back last year," Mrs. Bradley said. "But the day we want to see is the day we have peace in the world and no more Koreas. That will be the happiest day of all."

Keith and Helen Bradley are working to bring that day closer. When Mrs. Bradley sent out the Christmas cards this year, she

enclosed in each a copy of the cease-fire ballot her eldest boy and two other Korean vets are circulating. The Bradleys have also obtained signatures to Init. 18, which calls for peaceful relationships among all the nations of the world even though their economic and political systems differ.

Their friends and neighbors in the Riverton area south of Seattle all agree with them about the Korean war.

"Among the people we talk to, not one is in favor of this war," Bradley said. "They call it a mess. They say we've got no business over there."

"Anything we can do for peace, we'll do it gladly," they said over and over again.

Bradley is working part time for a friend who specializes in cement work—stairs, stepping stones mostly. He isn't making a dime out of the killing in Korea.

"The boys at the Fort call it Truman's war," he said. "They know that some people are making money out of it, big money."

The Bradleys have often made the 40-mile trip to the reception center at Fort Lewis to visit with one or another of their sons. Each time, they say, the room has been filled with parents and

young wives, tearful at the thought of departure from their loved ones.

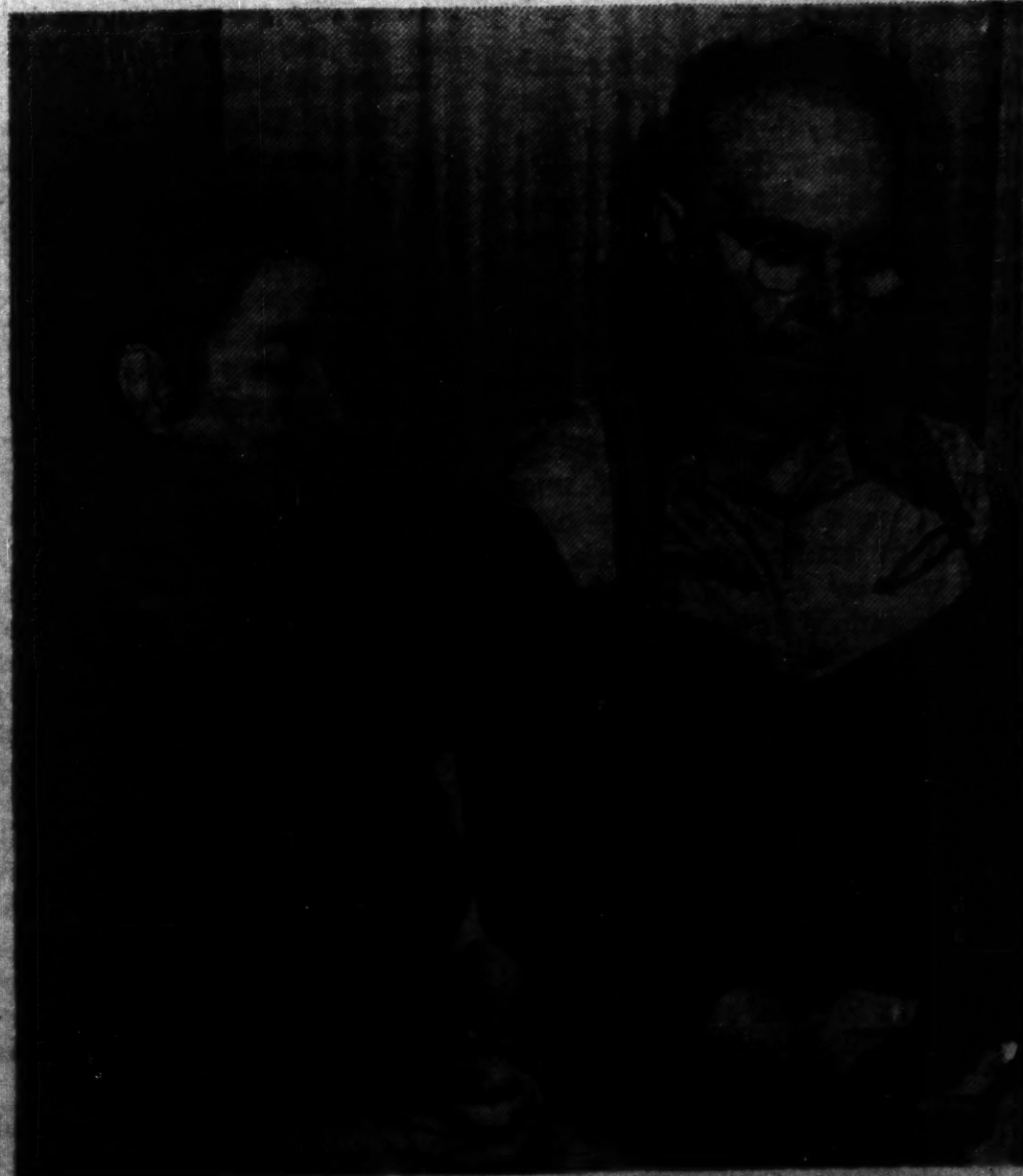
"They're taking 18-year-olds now, and young fellows with wives and children," Mrs. Bradley said. "It makes you sick, what they're doing to the young people."

Their boys had trouble getting decent jobs because nobody would hire young workers facing an early draft, they said. It has been impossible for them to plan their lives. Even Brian, at 24, would be caught up again should a major war break out.

But the Bradleys also are thinking of the people in Korea. "How they must hate us for destroying their homes, killing their children," Bradley said. "I know every man, woman and child would fight to defend our country if we were invaded. That's just what the North Korean people are doing."

There need be no more killing, this mother and father believe, "if we can get together all the people who hate this war."

"It would be a wonderful thing if all the parents of soldiers could get together," they said. "They would find a way to bring all the boys home and make sure there are no more Koreas."



PARENTS OF THREE SONS drafted by the Army, Keith and Helen Bradley, gaze at photo of Ramon, 20, last to go.



# They Speak to America from

On this page, in its briefest terms, is the record of what the world now knows as The Rosenberg Case.

Here are bared the heart and soul of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small sons, ordinary citizens of New York's East Side struggling to make a living until the fatal day the FBI police knocked at their door.

From that day on, the tale of horror unfolds and deepens. A terrorized brother, David Greenglass, invents a fantastic tale of "atomic espionage" which sends his own sister, Ethel and her husband, Julius, to the electric chair, the first time in the history of America that death is imposed in peacetime for alleged espionage. There is not the slightest piece of evidence to back up Greenglass' miserable story about stealing "the atomic secret," a secret which scientists have declared is non-existent. Six years after the alleged stealing of the "secret," Greenglass, who failed to pass a single one of the nine technical courses he took in school, suddenly "remembers" how to draw in full detail a picture of "the bomb" after having been in contact with other government witnesses in prison. His drawing is called "unworkable" by a leading science magazine writer. Atomic scientists ridicule the idea of an "atom bomb" drawing. There is not the slightest evidence of any kind whatsoever to connect the Rosenbergs with espionage in any shape or form.

But the prosecution aided by J. Edgar Hoover, fills the press with hysterical propaganda about a "Soviet spy ring" which may soon bring atom bombs falling on New York City. The judge blames the Rosenbergs for the Korean war at a moment when the na-

tion is filled with hatred of this war which the government refuses to stop. And death is pronounced. In amazing exhibitions, the authorities promise the Rosenbergs that they will not die if they will "talk." If they will, that is, back up the government's lie that "communists" in America got them into "the spy ring" which did not exist.

But the heroic Rosenbergs refuse. They insist on their innocence. They reveal themselves to their fellow-Americans and to the world as made of the purest courage and sincerity in devotion to truth. Their letters from the death house bring before us the heart-rending and at the same time the heroic, inspiring portrait of two loving, tender, human beings, filled with all the joys and sorrows of ordinary parents, yet unflinching in their refusal to trade decency and truth for their lives as the political police cruelly demand of them.

We are printing these words of theirs so that all persons of good will, regardless of what their politics might be, can join this crusade even at this late hour to halt the scheduled execution of the Rosenbergs during the week of Jan. 12.

Had Sacco and Vanzetti lived, later justice would have released them from jail. Had Tom Mooney been hanged, his later exoneration of guilt would have been useless. Had Capt. Dreyfus died at the hands of his persecutors, his later-proved innocence would have been in vain. Save the Rosenbergs! America's honor will be deeply stained if they die. If they die, their torturers will seek new Rosenbergs wherever decent men and women seek peace, democracy and brotherhood.

—MILTON HOWARD.

## 'Between Me and Reader'

Nov. 28, 1952

Dear M—:

I'd like this to be a conversation between me and the reader, whoever he or she may be and as I go along I'll tell you, dear person, why I take the liberty to communicate with you.

Our government through the instrumentality of one of its Federal Judges Irving R. Kaufman has decreed that my wife and I be put to death in 45 days.

Almost daily there are individuals convicted of capital crimes and sentenced to death. But, this is the first time in the history of our country, in a civil case, that the authorities have set the death penalty for a conviction of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The peculiar circumstances are these that two innocent people are condemned to death in a political frameup. I will discuss every element of this in detail. Particular attention will be paid to the purpose and motives of the prosecution as exemplified by their actions and statements, by the propaganda of interested parties and only incidentally to the witnesses whose oral testimony against us was the only evidence. It was of poor quality, unreliable, uncorroborated, full of extraneous hysteria engendered by the cold war and anti-Communist prejudice and still it was empty. It did not even warrant submission to a jury much less have any grounds for a finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Events have chosen us as the principals in this case. I hope you our reader are acquainted with our background, our experience and know a little about us from the material in the trial record and the letters we have written. Then it will be easier to understand our reactions. At the very outset of our trial, the district attorney Mr. Irving Saypol in his opening statement to the jury said and I quote from the record P. 183—

"We will prove that the Rosenbergs devised and put into operation, with the aid of Soviet Nationals and Soviet agents in this country, an elaborate scheme which enabled them to steal through David Greenglass this one weapon, that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and means the peace of the world, the atomic bomb."

In Saypol's summation to the jury P. 1518-19 of the trial record and I quote, "We know of these other henchmen of Rosenberg in this plot by him, by Sobell, by the Soviet Union and its representatives and by other traitorous Americans to deliver the safeguards of our security into the hands of a power that would wipe us off the face of the earth and destroy its peace."

Judge Kaufman stated and I quote from the record P. 1614-15, "I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-Bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

I have gone to the trouble of quoting verbatim these statements even though they are complete inventions of those who made them, are false and not based on the evidence or any sane reasoning but because they touch on what I am convinced is the most significant factor of this case. It makes obvious the true purpose of the government. The issue raised is peace and should be discussed thoroughly to show how it is really threatened and what the roots of war are.

What relation does our trial and death sentence have to this?

Every student of history knows that World War I, World War II and the danger of World War III

stem from the same source. The existence of world cartels, controlled by finance capital and its resultant imperialism that in the normal course of its activities sets in motion economic and political forces in the state and countries it controls that inevitably lead to war.

(Julius Rosenberg then documents the Big Business control of Nazi Germany and shows that similar forces are trying to take America down the same path). He continues:

The court wanted me to confess crimes I did not do, to hear false witness against innocent people and to allow myself to be used as a tool to create anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda to add to the hysteria and the cold war. I would not allow myself to be used even for propaganda purposes to increase the tensions between the United States and Russia. Only better relations between these two countries can benefit the peoples of both lands and insure world peace.

The only documentary evidence produced by the government to tie us up with this case was a tin collection can. "Save a Spanish Republican Child" and our lawyer in summation said hollow, hollow like the case against the Rosenbergs for in no way can anyone infer any connection to espionage.

This can was supposed to be used to collect funds to aid the innocent victims of the fascist butcher Franco. We admit we are ardent anti-fascists.

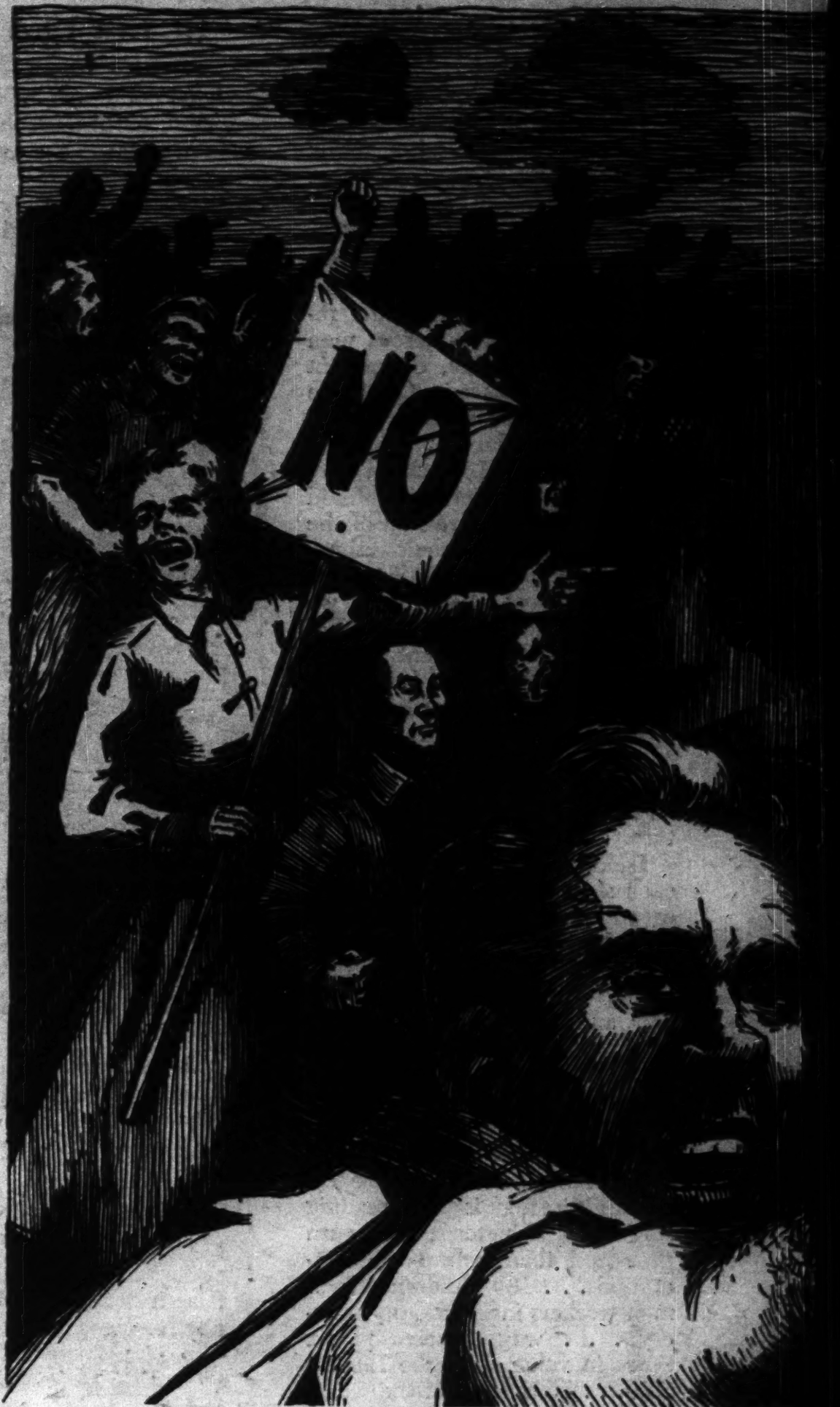
Long live Liberty! Julie

The articles by Oliver Pilat—whom Julius calls Pontius Pilat—in the N. Y. Post were filled with distortions and untruths. From the death house, Julius wrote a reply answering these in detail. Excerpts follow:

Dec. 2, 1952

Dear M—

... They are fuming because we refuse to be stoopig...



We never claimed to be Communists—it was never proven that we were Communists. Even taking the meaning of what he says gives the lie the government. The entire trial was full of our opinions on politics. On Spain. On the second front. Our union activity and talks with progressive friends. . . . We never claimed we were 'convicted of being Jews.' This is his straw man and his answer has nothing to do with the question. . . . His statement about the photographer is a complete lie; we did categorically deny the photographer's story—it should be easy to expose him.

JULIE



JULIUS ROSENBERG

## 'I Cannot'

May 8, 1952

My Sweetest Dear:

This afternoon there arrived altogether captivating Mother Day card from Lee. It has a cardboard base on which is mounted a huge cat and over it is slung a bag from which a kitten waves paw. Each pussy is adorably fuzzy, and the big one is wearing an outlandish costume consisting of blue and white striped trousers, red jacket and cap to match sitting jauntily between two perky ears and shining black shoes. I guess they are intended to represent Michael and Robby; in any case it's an awfully cute affair, which you will enjoy more fully when you can see it for yourself on Wednesday.

Darling at the moment I am listening to a record of Richard Steven's singing Brahms' "Lullaby," eyes streaming, and hum and longing are so fearsome, cannot contain my sobs. Please sweetheart, we must urge Mama to do his utmost to get action, as soon as it is humanly possible, of the children's needs, I have a fee-

## French Poet's Plea

"When death menaces a man and wife, who deny the crime of which they are accused, and which all the evidence does not show they did; when this pure couple face the fate that was McGee's, in spite of the voices raised in the world, it is necessary—no, essential—that French protest (one forgets that too often) for American ears, make itself louder, more urgent, more indignant than ever, because it speaks, not only to this President, who next gives way to a general, but to Lincoln's people,

who if they let flow this innocent blood, will have stained their starred flag with a stain that they will, one day, have to wash out with their sweat and tears, like the German people the crematoria of their vanquished masters.

"Thanks to all of you who undertake to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, to lift from the American people the responsibility of that shame."—Louis Aragon to 5,000 at Paris meeting.



# in their Death Cells



## at Contain My Sobs . . .

ing he will most likely choose to come on Monday the 12th.

Which brings me right straight to my real reason for writing you

today. Julie dear, whatever greeting you may receive in my name will not possibly express the deep regard and love that fills me to

overflowing. I weep bitterly for the birthday joy that was once ours to share and am inconsolable.

ETHEL

## 'Oh, Let Us Take Heart'

May 15, 1952.

My Noble Darling:

I cannot begin to tell you how moved and touched I was after seeing with my own eyes the visible evidence of the expressions of support from many of our new-found brothers and sisters. There can be no doubt that there is a tremendous grass roots sentiment in our land that will fight for justice and right. This is also proof that the Committee has been reaching large sections of the population with the facts and issues in our case.

What is more important, is that once the people are acquainted

with the truth they are moved to action. This will go a long way to neutralize the propaganda against us and in turn arouse public opinion to the point that will guarantee that our case will be judged on its legal merits. Now that this political frameup is exposed our chances of getting a fair shake are greatly enhanced.

Oh, love of my life, let us take heart, for we are not alone, and many decent men and women of all walks of life are working to help set us free.

I would like to add this tribute to you, my wife, that your conduct and principled stand and humble human dignity is in the

best tradition of motherhood, and you are a fine example of the courageous leadership of American womanhood fighting for the traditional heritage of freedom and justice for all. You're just wonderful, sweetheart, and I want you to know I love you with all my heart.

When I'm with you everything is wonderful, but once I leave you, all seems empty, but I carry along with me thoughts of you and I manage to make it. I'm looking forward to a real good session with our esteemed and distinguished counselor. Then the weekend visit of my sister Lena and additional news. Love,

JULIUS.

## 'My Dear One, Have Faith in Me...'

Sept. 26, 1951.

My Very Dearest Darling Husband:

Is it in your heart to forgive me for having been so foolishly unhappy this morning? Please write me a letter at once, sweetheart, assuring me you understand and hear with me in my struggle to attain maturity; plaster it with

declarations of love and don't spare the extravagant language. Myself, I love you so deeply, I am bereft of words that will truly convey my soul's need to give you joy and tenderness and devotion. I can only sit here and weep bitterly for you and the children and our devastated lives.

My dear one, have faith in me;

your faith alone builds my confidence, restores me to my rightful place in my own eyes, and defends me against the cold, barren emptiness of my miserable existence here.

All in all, the day might have turned out far worse; you see, mistakes are often very enlightening, painfully so, all too frequent-

ly and yet an unavoidable evil that can add up to highly profitably experience. I think it is significant that I am able to bring myself to look upon the situation in such a philosophical light and that I have succeeded in keeping the usual reactions of anxiety and dread down to a minimum. Love,

ETHEL

ETHEL ROSENBERG

## On the Way

### When 'Integration' Helps Jimcrow

By ABNER BERRY

WHITE SUPREMACY, AS WE SEE in South Carolina, Georgia—and South Africa—dies hard.

Where there are great concentrations of Negroes, as in Carolina, Georgia, Kenya and South Africa, the white supremacy leaders shout: "Segregation is necessary in a bi-racial society!" And they honor every fighter against jimcrow with the name "Communist." South Africa has gone so far as to establish a political category known as a "statutory Communist"—any one who opposes state-enforced racism. South Carolina and Georgia are not far behind.

Where Negroes are a minority but fighting unitedly for their rights, the more subtle white supremacists have adopted the slogan of "integration."

Take New York City, for example, where the Negro voters have turned their ghettos into positions of political strength and from whose districts they are pressing to send Negroes to all legislative halls. Here the city planners are out to do away with this "threat." "Slum clearance" projects, priced beyond the reach of most Negro tenants, are the order of the day in Harlem. They are planning to "integrate" white and Negro middle class families in these Central Harlem Garden Apartments without any provisions being made for the mass of working class families to be displaced.

These projects, the redevelopers coo to the gullible, will be "integrated." But 90 percent of the families who presently occupy the site of these projects cannot live there. Middle class whites, with a sprinkling of middle class Negroes, then, will populate what is now the political base of a Negro City Councilman, a State Senator, a U. S. Congressman and two State Assemblymen.

BUT MORE THAN THAT. The present populous base of operations can pressure officials on many other issues, such as juicy appointments, justice for southern frameup victims and passage of fair employment practices legislation. It is true that the area is over-populated, but why, oh why cannot our "integrationists" break the jimcrow pattern of the communities adjacent to Harlem so that the overflow of population can be properly housed?

Why not really integrate the Negro into the presently "white" neighborhoods. No. The integration has to be carried out in Harlem, even in the low-cost housing projects. So that gradually the Harlem community is being converted into an "integrated" community at the expense of the Negro people, while the lily-white neighborhoods, which have been lily-white all along, remain lily-white. This integrationism is a fraud and a dangerous one, at that.

OR TAKE THE TRUMAN ORDER directing the armed forces to "integrate" its personnel. How was this integration carried out? The Negro outfits, whose commanders were Negro officers were the first to be broken up and the Negro servicemen distributed among various "white" organizations. This caused one Negro soldier to remark to a Negro reporter:

"Why is it that they only break up our outfits when it comes time to integrate? Why don't they ever let an old Negro outfit stand and transfer in a few white soldiers, so that we can keep our same officers?"

I think that the reader knows the answer.

But there is a danger that the Negro middle class leaders—who can see only so far, will be sucked in by this attractive-sounding word—"integration." Already there are those who have endorsed the "slum clearance" schemes since many of them can afford the landscaped garden apartments now being peddled by the bankers.

But every Negro and every worker should know by this time that the massed strength of the Negroes in communities like Harlem has been felt against the walls of jimcrow that surround each ghetto. The political representatives of these communities have been—and will be—the watchdogs against jimcrow throughout the state and the nation.

THE FIGHT FOR A REAL democratic integration program cannot be won against, and paid for, by the Negro people. And that is what the subtle white supremacists have in mind. They want to "integrate" on the present meager living space allotted by the banks to Negroes, and leave inviolate the vast and "restricted" residential areas. And in breaking up the present land areas of the Negro people they hope to render them less powerful in the fight against jimcrow where jimcrow really rules. This is something for us to think about.





# What Our Readers Write . . . .

## Questions Dock Figures ARKANSAS

Dear Editor:

What an awful error I see in your paper. Let's have it straight or am I wrong?

In Bernard Burton's article on the differences between East and West Coast longshore earnings he says ILWU members average \$5,200 a year, \$100 a week, \$2.65 an hour. ILA members average \$1,700 a year, \$32.69 a week, \$2.45 an hour. At \$2.65 an hour for a 30-hour week, ILWU members would get \$79.50 a week, not \$100. That's \$4,134 a year instead of \$5,200.

And again, ILA members average \$1,700 a year. At \$32.69 a week that would come to \$1,807.60 a year, not \$1,700. At \$2.45 an hour for a 40-hour week, ILA members would get \$98 a week. Consequently ILA members are better off than the ILWU according to this write-up. Under these circumstances I would rather work for the ILA. ILWU members get 20 cents more an hour, but ILA members have a ten hour work-time difference of \$24.50.

Not an item in this write-up corresponds, except that \$100 a week comes to \$5,200 a year. That is the only item that is correct. The others have been guessed at.

Sincerely,

B. W.

(Editor's Note: A re-reading of the article in The Worker of Dec. 14 would show that the annual and weekly wage differences do not revolve around the straight hourly wage rate alone. For example, ILWU members collect overtime after six hours a day and 30 hours a week; they get premium rates for more than 30 types of cargoes, compared to only seven for the ILA. Elimination of favoritism on the West Coast through the hiring hall also means the maintenance of a regular work force to share the earnings. In the ILA there are a favored few who make more than \$5,000 yearly but

most never get a full week's work, while large numbers get less than \$1,000 a year. There are other differences also, such as a guarantee of four hours pay when men are called for work; there is no such guarantee in the ILA. Incidentally, B. W.'s arithmetic is off somewhat. The ILA average of \$32.69 a week comes to \$1,699.88 a year, not \$1,807.60. We used the round figure of \$1,700. No items were "guessed at" in the article. The figures were derived from union and government sources. To get an idea of the difference, it should be recalled that in its last negotiations the ILA pressed for a 50-cent hourly raise in an effort to catch up somewhat with the ILWU. All it got in the arbitrator's award was 17 cents, for which WSB approval has not yet been won.)

## Reveal the Tie-Ups

New York

I would like to see more exposes pointing up the collusion between big business, politicians, racketeers and phony union leaders, with plenty of facts and less window dressing.

I would like to see these exposes printed on a flyer for wide distribution, so as to show people who never come in contact with our paper what we are made of.

Also a political column that will give information on a day-to-day basis, on such political activity as leaflet distribution, picket line demonstrations, street corner meetings, canvassing, clerical work, etc.

R. W.

## Wants More Letters

Rhode Island

I like a full page of letters from readers. We should encourage it, to hear from the grass roots. We can all learn from that. I would like a monthly guarantee of money by the readers for the press, as one reader suggested.

Z. T.

## Hails Liu-Shao-Chi

New York

Many friends would like a corner in the Worker listing all new publications of interest to workers.

In this season of peace on earth and good will toward men, I wish to share good news with your readers. New Century Publishers has just released a pamphlet by Liu-Shao-Chi entitled: How to Be a Good Communist. It costs 35 cents and the best way I can sum it up—64 pages that shake the reader.

JULIA

## Voted for Peace

New York

A few weeks ago on TV we saw the President-elect parading in Washington on his way to a conference with Truman. There wasn't much of a turnout.

There were several important reasons why 33 million people voted for Eisenhower. The main one was the promise of peace. . . .

From this election it shows that the average American does not want a third world war and that they were disappointed in the Democrats for leading them into this present state of high tension and the dwindling of their dollar. The people are now trying the Republicans and hoping they will pull us out of this present dilemma. The burden, however, will rest on the Progressives and Communists to show the people the true way to peace and to the betterment of their everyday living.

A MOTHER

(For obvious reasons I am unable to sign my name or give my address.)

## Male Supremacy

Brooklyn

Give us more about women. Tear into the male supremacy that is holding the movement back almost as much as white supremacy. Ask any trade

unionist about this, if you can still find any woman trade unionists that don't try to act as if they are men.

A HOUSEWIFE

## Child Care Centers

NEW YORK

You want to develop a crusading spirit? How about a crusade for child-care centers for children of working mothers: nursery schools, before-and-after-school care for grammar school children, summer-time care. Or is a woman's place in the home? Don't you know there are mothers who must support themselves and their children; and also mothers who want to have economic independence? Take some notice of us. We are the women who will fight for Peace and Socialism. Why? Socialism is the only economic system that can have full employment. That means jobs for all of us mothers. Jobs at equal pay rates and no barriers to any field of work. That's what we need! And right now—Jan. 1, 1953—we need child-care centers.

—E. McN.

## From An IUE Worker

NEW YORK

Although your paper is written in the best tradition of the working class, I feel there are some shortcomings which should be brought to your attention.

I find that some of the theoretical articles in the paper are lengthy and take careful thought to understand them. On the other hand the French paper "Humanite" on one page carries its theoretical article and on another the same thing in cartoon form. Certainly this type of approach would make the paper more of a workers' paper and less of an intellectuals' paper. Does a worker have as much time as a student?

In addition to this "Our Wom-

en's Page" headline tends to cut down the reading of this column by others, especially men. There are articles of interest to all on this page and something like "Family Page" would seem better to me.

While the Worker has portrayed the true feelings of Americans on political questions, it seems to me that it has many times missed the day-to-day human interest stories which are on the lips of millions of workers.

—An IUE Worker

## The Moore Bombing

FLORIDA

It is one year today since the brutal murder by bombing of that heroic freedom fighter, Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet.

We can think of no better way to keep his memory fresh and green than by making the enclosed contribution toward guaranteeing the continuing existence of The Worker and Daily Worker. It was the Worker and Daily Worker that launched and maintained the nation-wide campaign of protest that finally pricked the conscience of local authorities and embarrassed the national administration into going through the motions of justice.

The decent citizens of Florida place little faith in the outcome of the grand jury investigation of this case. We know it will take a continuing fight for justice and for equal rights on all fronts. We know that in this fight against genocide, we must have the constant aid of The Worker.

We aim to live in a Florida free from genocide. With your good help we will fight for that freedom and equality for which Harry T. Moore lived and died.

Yours in the solidarity of struggle,

—Worker Readers from various parts of Florida.

# "Quotes" from the Labor Press

## The "Crime" Today

(From a column by Harry Bridges in the ILWU Dispatch-er)

The crime today is non-conformity: Refusal to accept the present foreign or domestic policy of the government and its Big Business directors.

The crime is trying to point out to the American people the reality that exists and to counsel them toward a wise acceptance of reality, rather than let them swallow the "American Century" propaganda of the warmongers who are out to conquer the markets of the world.

The moment you do that, no matter your opinions about socialism or communism, you become a "Red," a subversive or, as McCarthy called Lattimore, "Russia's top agent in this country."

The government is out to send Lattimore to jail for a good long stretch and it is time the labor movement came to his assistance.

For every time someone has the guts to stand up to the witchhunters, the labor movement is strengthened; and every time such a man is put away by the McCarrans, we are weakened, silenced a little more.

And it is we that they are really after.

## Crime and Punishment

(From Labor, organ of the standard railroad unions)

Probably the most extraordinary story of the week came

out of New Brunswick, N. J. There, 84 grand jury indictments charging the Pennsylvania Railroad with manslaughter were dismissed in Middlesex County court at the request of County Prosecutor Alex Eber.

The indictments were an outgrowth of the pileup of a commuter train at a temporary trestle in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1951. Eighty-five people were killed.

The amazing reason given by Eber for abandoning the charges was that "a trial would cost the taxpayers \$25,000." If the railroad were found guilty, the maximum punishment would be a \$1,000 fine, he said, adding

that "the county rather than the railroad would be punished."

He said the objective of the indictment, aside from punishment, were "to point up the derelictions on the part of the railroad and to compel corrections." These have been achieved he said.

## Fleece the Public

The Office of Price Stabilization and Agriculture Sec. Charles Brannan accepted without resistance the profiteering upgrading of meat by cattlemen from

Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The United Mine Workers Journal revealed Dec. 1.

"The percentage of meat graded 'choice' and 'good' has almost doubled, for which the retail price was automatically increased 10 to 28 cents a pound," the Journal reported. "Ribs, chuck roast, flanks and the less-desirable cuts have averaged 10 to 12 cents a pound higher by the push-up grading. . . . What was considered, to a large part, refuse beef trimmings is now ground into hamburger."

"Thus, it is plain to see that the political razzle-dazzle of up-

grading meat has resulted in an operation base to fleece the public."

## Tunisia's Care

The plight of Tunisian labor—barefoot, hungry, lodged in crude mud shelters—and earning about 40 cents daily—is considered by the CIO Oil Worker:

... Supported by virtually every native Tunisian, the union is agitating for self-government with universal suffrage for all adults.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the CIO and the AFL are supporting this aim. Aside from the humanitarian aspect, labor organizations have a particular interest in this struggle because the repression in Tunisia has expressed itself in violence against workers, denial to workers of the right to organize and persecution of union leaders. . . .

... The current debate in the United Nations is not on the evils existing in Tunisia; only the question of looking into the situation is being pondered.

France is against UN hearings on Tunisia. . . .

... At last report, the United States government was taking a do-nothing position, tending toward opposition to a UN hearing on Tunisia.

This is a test of the UN's capacity to match its democratic faith with democratic action. To pass the test, the UN must hear the grievances of the Tunisians.



—Eugene McCarthy (1952)



# 'YOU WERE MURDERED, COLLIS ENGLISH'

TRENTON.

THE LITTLE CHURCH on Pennington St. was crowded as people came to pay their last respects to a young Negro World War II veteran, Collis English. He had died in Jersey State Prison of a heart attack, but he was murdered as surely as if the State had pulled the switch on the electric chair as it had tried to do during the 58 months and 26 days he was in prison for a crime he never committed. He was one of the "Trenton Six."

For months New Jersey officials had stalled moving him to a hospital for the operation which could have saved him; his ninth heart attack laid him in his grave.

Scores of organizations were at the Union Baptist Church services to pay tribute to Mr. English and the cause he represented, and to heroic mother Mrs. Emma English and sister Mrs. Bessie Mitchell. They had stood beside the innocent son and brother and carried his fight for freedom to all the country.

"WE BELIEVED in Collis' innocence during his lifetime, and we believe in it now," said Mrs. Remel Roberson of the Church of Christ. "You were murdered by government, I cannot separate you, Collis English, from the Martinsville Seven, from Willie McGee, and Mr. and Mrs. Moore," said the Civil Rights Congress executive secretary William L. Patterson.

[The eight Negroes executed last year in the South on rape frameups and a Negro man and wife killed in Florida last Christmas Eve when their home was bombed].

"THE NAME of Collis English will go down in history with the names of Crispus Attucks, Dreyfus, Sacco and Vanzetti as martyrs in the cause of freedom," said Joel Jacobson who represented the Jersey CIO. [Attucks, a Negro, was the first man to die in the American Revolution; Dreyfus, a Jew, was framed in France, freed after novelist Zola exposed the case; Sacco and Vanzetti, poor workers and radicals, were executed in Boston 25 years ago on a murder frameup.]

J. MERCER BURRELL, attorney for the Trenton Six, called for continuing the fight to free Collis English's co-defendant Ralph Cooper, who is still in prison.

Others who paid tribute to the young Negro veteran were Lewis Moroze of the Jersey CRC, Walter Offut, representing Walter White of the NAACP, William Wallace of District 4 UE, Dr. Minor Sullivan III of the Trenton NAACP, Mother Stokes of New York, and a number of local ministers.

The flag draped casket was conducted to Greenwood Cemetery where a military honor guard from Fort Rix conducted the burial.

THE TRENTON SIX were tried by an all-white jury for a murder they did not commit. Months later the Supreme Court ordered a new trial at which four were freed. Collis English and Ralph Cooper were jailed for life. Last November the Supreme Court could have freed the two, but ordered a new trial and the county set aside \$100,000 more for the case.

As the funeral services were being held the state moved to jail a witness, Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III for "perjury." Dr. Sullivan, a Negro, had testified at the trial that Collis English suffered from a rheumatic heart.



McCARRAN SCREENING FOR ALASKANS—Americans' right to travel freely were restricted as the McCarran-Walter law went into effect. Here a man, his wife and two children get cards and clearance for travel between states and Alaska.

## Appeal to Save Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

The big papers had long been in on this conspiracy to deceive the country. They didn't want to change now. But, events were moving faster than they had expected. The people have begun to enter this international case.

The 2,500 men and women who visited Washington got promises from about 30 Congressmen that they would interest themselves in the case, with some saying they favored commutation of the death sentence now. At least one promise of action on the floor of Congress was made. This was typical of the swiftly rising opinion which included many conservatives, that there was something wrong in the planned Rosenberg executions, if not in the whole case.

THREE big national papers, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Washington Star had all taken full page ads on Jan. 5. The big New York papers still refused. But pressure on them was growing. Would the big New York papers accept an ad quoting from the U. S. judges who had said that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial back in March, 1951? Would they print the text of Dr. Urey's hard-hitting letter to Judge Kaufman, now a matter of public record? Would they tell their readers of the fact—still unpublished in any commercial paper—that Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted scientist, had debunked the government's key piece of "evidence," the free-hand drawing of an "atomic lens" made by untrained mechanic David Greenglass six years after he first claimed he saw it?

MANY were asking such questions, millions more than had been asking them several weeks ago. They were asking as Judge Kaufman once again spurned pleas for a change of sentence on the ground "the crime they committed was worse than murder." In these words, Judge Kaufman stuck to his fantastic theory that the Rosenbergs had caused America to "lose the atom bomb monopoly" and has thus become responsible for the war in Korea and the tension in the world. There had never been an atom bomb monopoly, all atom

scientists had said again and again. But Judge Kaufman put his opinion against theirs. Judge Kaufman was selling the theory that if the Pentagon could have controlled the world with an a-bomb all would have been well, and the world would have been at peace.

"We reassert our innocence before God and man," replied the two heroic Rosenbergs, yearning for life and for their children, from the shadow of the electric chair. They implied that they had been promised their lives if they would "talk" and fall in with the government's demand to reveal "those who recruited them." But they said they had nothing to "tell" and would not accept life on such degrading terms. They asked for clemency as part of their demand for justice.

The defense has till Jan. 10 to file its appeal to President Truman. If he rules against them, they have five additional days of grace wrung from Judge Kaufman. Then new appeals to the U. S. Court are possible. Every wire, every letter, every visit to Congressmen, Mayors, Senators, every mass demonstration and vigil in every city was of the utmost urgency. The hours are ticking away. But the people can surely stop this crime.

## Dock Rackets

(Continued from Page 2)

in the files in face of evidence that Albert Anastasia directed the killing of Panto.

Nor has the state or the FBI, now also involved in waterfront investigation, moved against a single shipowner although a parade of the employers testified how they bribed the Ryan goons and cultivated their corruptive influence over the union.

THERE ARE SIGNS, meanwhile, that the exposures are stirring the longshoremen in the locals to defiance of the Ryan machine. One indication was in Chelsea, Local 791, where several Ryan stooges on the executive board forced the calling of a membership meeting where they introduced a resolution of confidence in the Ryan clique because it has "successfully led us to prevent the Communist Party from taking control." This attempt to invoke red-baiting to cover up the exposures did not make much of an impression. The resolution was tabled by an overwhelming vote and the 700 at the meeting angrily marched out cursing Ryan's cliques for taking them off the pier for that purpose.

## THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

### Are Acheson and Troman Next?

McCARRAN'S IMMIGRATION Act is "an arrogant, brazen instrument of discrimination based on race, creed, color and national origin," a Truman-appointed committee of experts charged Jan. 2. Sponsor of the act, Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) roared back that all his critics were "parrotting the line of radical, left-wing clique in Congress." McCarran said that Truman had also "parrotted this line" when he vetoed his bill, later adopted over the President's veto. . . . McCarran's definition of "radical" and "left-wing" took in not only scores of peoples' organizations opposing his racist immigration law—like the AFL, CIO, NAACP, religious and national groups—but also the nearly 200 Congressmen who voted against him and Truman who vetoed his bill.

"ANTI-COMMUNIST" racketeer Joe McCarthy also gave his definition of a "radical" and a "Communist." Sen. McCarthy said that as head of a Senate committee he was going to go after new victims whom he called "Communist thinkers" both in the universities and in the government.

Among these listed by McCarthy as "Communist thinkers" were top Democratic Party Congressmen who, as members of a Senate subcommittee, had revealed that McCarthy had banked \$172,000 in cash on an annual salary during the past few years of only \$15,000. To these exposures of his profitable "anti-Communist" racket, McCarthy said that the aim was to prevent his probing "the Communists and pinkos in the Democratic Party."

Both McCarthy and McCarran had moved far from their original targets, leaders and members of the Communist Party. They were making it clear that all critics, no

matter who, are "radicals" and "communists" in their eyes to be hounded and indicted if possible.

#### INDICTMENT OF ACHESON?

At the same time, Rep. Velde, GOP head of the House Un-American Committee, said that he was going to prove that Roosevelt's anti-Hitler foreign policy had been "influenced by Communists in government." Columnist Robert Allen (New York Post, Dec. 31) broadly hinted that the new GOP-dominated probing committees might get Acheson and even Truman before them on the witness stand. Allen said that the GOP considers them as "sitting ducks" for a new series of political sensations.

McCARTHY got the Marine Corps to give him wartime medals for heroism. It turns out that McCarthy had made routine flights as an Intelligence Officer in the Marines, and had insisted on the decorations eight years later. The military authorities gave him a Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. Would he call critics "left-wingers"?

#### IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER

—Commenting on the House Un-American Committee's latest proposal to revive the death penalty for "espionage" in peace time, the Kentucky Louisville Times (Dec. 30) said:

"It is well to remember that it is not just the Communist who is affected by diminishing freedom. . . . We believe that if these proposals were adopted they would be a dangerous impairment of the liberty they seek to defend. To outlaw a political party is perilously close to thought control. And if the Communist Party is outlawed this year, what party, what belief, what minority will be outlawed next year?"

## Foley Sq. Trial

(Continued from Page 4)

conclusion that there is a greater likelihood of war at the present time between capitalist states than between capitalist states and socialist states.

JUDGE DIMOCK rejected the new evidence on the "clear and present danger" issue and defense attorney Mary Kaufman began the final defense plea to the 6 men and 6 women of the jury.

She warned that the prosecution was relying on prejudice to get a guilty verdict. She said the government was trying to "pollute reason with prejudice" and pleaded with the jurors to wipe bias from their minds during the deliberations.

James Wright, prominent Negro defense attorney from Washington, D.C. told the jury it now held in its hands "the fate and character of freedom of our land."

"YOUR VERDICT of not guilty will flash like a beacon light throughout the world that America is still the land of the free and the home of the brave," he declared.

"Irrespective of what differences you and I may have with the defendants they have played a leading role in the struggle to smash Jim Crow and to attain equality for the Negro people."

The prosecution, Miss Flynn told the jury, "has built its case on the monstrous lie that we defendants conspired to teach and advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence because we reconstituted the Communist Party in 1945."

She urged the jury to study carefully the 1945 Communist Party program. This program, she said set forth the actual teachings and advocacy of the party. She charged the prosecution wants the

jury to "forget" that program.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY Frank Serri charged:

• The indictment and proceedings under the Smith Act is a "frameup and fraud" with the defendants receiving the "form but not the substance of a fair trial."

• Even if the prosecution story was told by 10 Sir Calahads (it was told by 10 professional anti-labor informers) "it just doesn't make sense."

• The credible evidence shows the defendants are "American pioneers with a program and a faith they believe would build a better America."

The jury was still to hear from defense attorney John T. McTernan and Pettis Perry, defendant acting as his own counsel. The prosecution is expected to take a day to sum up. Following a charge by the judge, the case will be sent to the jury.

## CIO Urges End of Stranglehold by House Rules Body

WASHINGTON.

The CIO at the weekend called on all members of the House to work vigorously for new rules which would break the Rules committee's stranglehold on legislation.

In a letter to every member, CIO legislative representative Nathan Cowan said the nation "was profoundly shocked" when the 82nd Congress threw overboard the rule adopted by the 81st Congress allowing legislation to reach the floor despite rules committee opposition.

#### PENSIONS TOO LOW

WASHINGTON (FP). — Nine out of ten working Americans are covered by some pension system, but the payments do not enable decent living, according to a government report.

## BOSTON CONCERT

MARTHA SCHLAMME

Songs of All Nations

Talk by — Milton Howard

Saturday, Jan. 17, 1953 — 8 P.M.

BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

31 HEMENWAY ST., BOSTON

Admission: 20 cents plus 17 tax — Total \$1.00

Auspices: Boston Freedom of the Press Committee



# Maternal, Child Care in Bulgaria Motherhood Is Honored

By VERA NACEVA  
SOPHIA.

**D**URING the International Children's Day celebration in the People's Republic of Bulgaria last June, the Committee of Democratic Bulgarian Women was flooded with letters and gifts for Korean mothers and children.

The example of Penka Gourmaneva of a village in the Carnabat region was characteristic of the spirit of the Bulgarian women. Having heard a report on the situation of children in Korea she thought all night, asking herself what help she could give to Korean mothers and orphans.

Finally she decided to appeal personally to the President of the Council of Ministers, Vylko Tchervenkov. In her letter she said that she was the mother of three children, but that they were already grown up and no longer needed her help. Therefore, she asked to be allowed to raise three Korean children. She assured the President that she had the necessary means for this, because her farm brought enough and because she bore in her heart an infinite affection for those who fight for peace and in defense of children.

Thousands of Bulgarian mothers, like Penka Gourmanova, do not limit themselves to taking care of their own children but think and see further. Such is the woman of today, equal in rights with the man, economically independent, enlightened and conscious of her strength. This is particularly true of the Bulgarian peasant woman, but who now, thanks to the care lavished on her by the people's regime, is making strides along the trail blazed by her Soviet sisters. During this year alone, in some of the backward regions of the country, an average of 2,000 women in each region learned to read and write, while in certain villages illiteracy has been entirely eliminated. The current five-year plan calls for the complete elimination of illiteracy.

## MOTHERS ARE HONORED

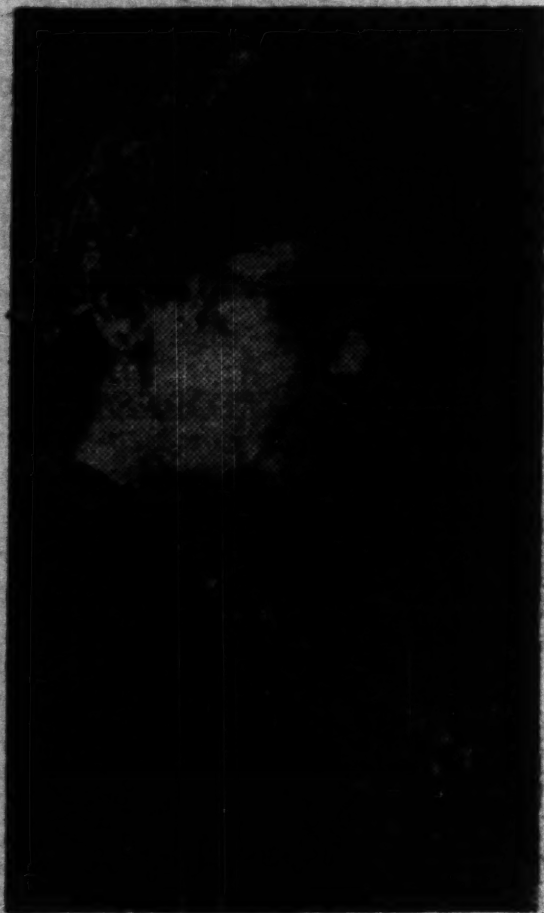
Many good results have been accomplished in child care in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The attention given the child begins before it is born, while new laws assure the mother of a leave of absence after her confinement. As a result, child mortality has fallen three percent and the birthrate has increased 19 percent.

To be a mother is an honor in our Republic. Last March, 400,000 mothers of large families were decorated with the Order of Glorious Motherhood and received the Maternity Medal.

During the seven years of the people's regime more than a thousand half-day nurseries, with a capacity of 50,000 children, were built. There were almost 3,500 seasonal kindergartens in the villages in 1951, taking in about 200,000 children.

In 1951 the State set aside 30 billion leva for the health service of the younger generation. Funds set aside for scholarships to secondary schools were more than 230 times as much as in 1943. The total number of teaching institutions was increased by 63 percent in 1952.

Raising the people's political and cultural level is directly connected with the continual rise in the standard of living. The women, mothers and girls, the whole people, regard the future with growing confidence. They have made a good start which will lead to success in a task of great importance: to draw all women into the fight to build a happy future.



MEFIZE ASSANOVA, mother of 14 children, addressing the third national peace congress in Sofia.



Bulgarian children in a school courtyard in Sofia.

# WOMAN TODAY



When African people's leaders were tried under the fascist "Suppression of Communism Act," the court was crowded with men and women who overflowed into the corridors and streets shouting "Afrika," the rallying cry of the defiance campaign.

## The women of Africa want 'a future for our children'

By ANNE FURMAN

**"WE ARE like dead people. We are defying the law because we want our children to have a future."** With these words the mother of an 18-month-old baby hurled defiance at the white South African court which had sentenced her to a term in jail for defying the infamous "Apartheid" laws with which white supremacist Prime Minister Malan is trying to crush the African people.

There are any number of these laws, which say where African people must live, work or even move about. Most notorious are the Pass Laws, which make it illegal for an African to move off the "Reserves" where most of them are forced to live, without one or more of twelve different types of passes. These restrictions, applied to women for the first time in 1952, brought a vast and militant body of women into the campaign of non-violent mass resistance to "Apartheid."

Many of these women were never before involved in any kind of political activity. But today, oppressed as members of a subject people by the white minority that rules South Africa and adjacent territories, treated as beasts of burden and subjected to every kind of injustice and indignity, they are fighting back with determination and courage.

At East London, an east coast South African port, 31 women were among 49 "resisters" arrested for walking the streets after curfew. Eighty-seven were arrested in inland Grahamstown, 34 of them women, for the same offense. In Port Elizabeth, 96 Africans, 30 of them women, were jailed for violating "Apartheid regulations"—they used coaches and other railway facilities reserved for "Europeans"—i.e., whites.

In Germiston, hundreds of miles north and inland, in the heart of the Transvaal, a group of women defied the "permit"

regulations. All were arrested, including two cripples on crutches. In Benoni, for the same offense, 12 men and 11 women were sentenced to seven days' hard labor. A 17-year-old girl, Karabo Sello, told the magistrate of Port Elizabeth: "If I am discharged, I will defy the laws again, and again, and again!"

The roots of such heroism lie in the terrible oppression of the African women, who, as in any class society, suffer the greatest degree of exploitation because they are women. A large proportion of the African women live on the land. The better arable and grazing lands have been grabbed by the "Europeans," who restrict the native Africans to marginal, badly-overcrowded reserves, similar to our own Indian reservations, where the land is too poor to support the people forced to dwell on it.

Most of the men leave the overcrowded Reserves to work in the mines, under conditions of frightful exploitation. It is therefore the women who bear the brunt of the agricultural work, in addition to tending cattle, and rearing their children. A large number of women also live on European-owned farms in a condition of peonage: by working for the farmer, they receive permission to cultivate a small and inferior strip of land for themselves.

Nearly a quarter of a million women work as servants for "Europeans" in their households and on their farms. They are almost completely excluded from industry, because another vast source of cheap, unskilled labor is available to the white industrialist: the African man.

The white rulers of South Africa have forcibly maintained the African woman under tribal law, thus barring her from whatever gains white women have been able to achieve. Tribal law and culture in Africa, arrested from any normal course of historic development by the inroads of the slave trade, by conquest and the

plundering of the entire continent, hold women in a status of deep subjection. Marriage takes place without reference to the woman's choice, and polygamy is practiced. Women can neither own nor inherit property, nor can they have guardianship or custody of their children: In a legal sense they are perpetual minors. No non-European woman has the right to vote in South Africa.

Because of the low wages, segregation on the Reserves and in terrible urban slums, the breakup of family life and the limitation of women to the most menial kind of work, conditions among the African people grow steadily worse. While infant mortality for "Europeans" is less than 50 per 1,000 live births, it is nowhere less than 150, and in some instances as high as 600 or 700 per 1,000 live births among the "non-Europeans." Only three out of 11 African children go to school, while education for white children is compulsory—and free.

Similar conditions exist for the women of other areas in Africa. Everywhere the enemy is the same, whether the flag flying overhead is French, British, Portuguese or that of the Union of South Africa: white supremacy, savage exploitation by colonial powers who hold the lives of men, women and children of no account in the pursuit of profits.

Against them are arrayed, in their hundreds of millions, the African people—human beings like Mrs. Nompie Njongwe, leader of a group of women resisters, who drew a sentence of 40 days in a South African jail, and who before she left the court, told the judge:

"As a mother whose children are condemned to serfdom, it is my duty to defy and help destroy all unjust laws in South Africa. Every woman who loves her children must join the ranks of the African National Congress liberation movement. To do otherwise would be to betray the just claims of the starving children of Africa."



# on the SCORE BOARD

## Rushing the Season with Cleveland Roster

By LESTER RODNEY

THE JANUARY WINDS howl over the deserted ball parks and the sport pages are full of basketball, but the first big league rosters have started to trickle in. If there's one thing you KNOW after many years of writing sports it's this: for every fan beating the breeze about Indiana's all court press or Kansas State's rebounding, there are ten to chew the fat on baseball, in or out of season! As for the why of this—well, for a start, everybody doesn't get to go to college, but most everybody lives at or near some place with a baseball team. And then in spite of all the statistics they dish up about how many people play and watch this or that sport, what's the use of kidding, baseball is still IT. If you don't think so, just see what gets you a conversational buzz with the guy at the gas pump, in the next barber chair or behind the cafeteria counter.

So let's have a look at the very first A.L. roster to arrive—which happens to be that of my favorite American League team, the Cleveland Indians.

Cleveland, be it recalled, finished just two games behind the Yanks in the American League, so the big question is—can they improve enough to bring the World Series out of the Bronx to the shores of Lake Erie in '53? Let's see what the roster has to show us.

WHILE THE INDIANS had the game's most magnificent trio of pitchers in 20-game winners—Lemon, Garcia and Wynn—and reasons for not winning the flag were generally sought elsewhere, the fact remains that with the collapse of Bob Feller the staff was too thin. At season's end the Big Three was working on two days' rest and when a crucial late game with the Yanks came up, the DEEPER Yankee mound staff proved decisive as the champs wheeled in their well rested aces against a tired Garcia working with only two days' rest—backed up by Wynn with one day's rest! So what the roster shows us about pitching help for the Big Three may well tell the tale.

First off, there'll be Dave Hoskins. Down at Dallas, Texas, they'll tell you that should be enough to beat the Yanks right there. For the 27-year-old right-hander from Greenwood, Miss., first Negro player in Texas League history, merely pitched his team to a pennant, winning 22 while losing 10, hurling 28 complete games and winding up with a sizzling earned run mark of 2.12. All this, mind you, while under the tension of being a pioneer of pioneers, with Klan-like threats in Beaumont and a legislative bill brought up to bar him from Shreveport.

Other interesting pitching reinforcements: Dick Weik, the blazing fastballer who gave some signs of greatness before being drafted, now out of the Army with the control he needed, he says, and just 25 years old; Sam Jones, last year's most touted rookie who developed a sore arm from overuse, having pitched winter ball after a long Pacific Coast season. The 6-4 Negro hurler from Stewardville, Ohio, racked up four straight at Indianapolis at season's end and is RESTING this winter. He could be a wallop surprise package; Al Aber, a 25-year-old southpaw just mustered out of the Army, came up late in 1950 to hurl a nifty 2-1 victory, and Larry Doby told me then "He looks ready to win big up here right now."

Of course, there's no guarantee that the "Big Three" will repeat

its great season. Garcia is in his prime, but Wynn is 33 and Lemon 32. However there's even less likelihood that the backbone of Yankee postwar success, Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat, will be as good as in '52, since all three are over 34. And the Yankees are the team to beat.

As for the rest of the club—well, Luke Easter was wearing out the ball down the stretch with his knee troubles finally solved, so much so that 'Sporting News' named him AL Player of the Year. If Luke starts like that, added to the run-batted-in punch of Rosen and Doby, 1 and 2 in the league, the Indians could really take off and never come down. Bolstering the outfield veterans (Doby, Mitchell and the fast coming Simpson) will be 23-year-old righthanded socker Jim Lemon, just out of the army, and a great prospect, and Dave Pope, Negro star from Library, Pa. whose sizzling .352 in Triple A rates him a solid chance.

Of course, you have to beat the Yanks on the field, not on paper. But the Indians DO look better equipped for the try than last year.

## Fight on UMT

(Continued from Page 6)

in the Association of American Colleges, Students for Democratic Action, Labor Youth League, American Dental Association, National Conference of Methodist Youth, the Communist Party, National Society of Professional Engineers, countless other groups of all kinds, of all and no political convictions, registered their position in the negative.

AS RECENTLY as November, 1952, "Motive," the organ of the influential Methodist Student Federation, showed that youth is still concerned and on its toes. It blasted the UMT concept of permanent army careers and said "UMT would, as people, destroy democracy . . . and . . . destroy the last hope for peace."

A housewife in Wenatchee, Washington, made FIFTY phone calls in one day, starting a chain of such calls rolling through the area.

From every district, Congressmen heard from the people.

IT IS NO WONDER that just last week Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo) incoming chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and a long-time foe of UMT, declared flatly after the Eisenhower-UMT Commission meetings: "I don't think the nation would stand for it."

He is right as rain. The people felt strongly against the goose-step militarization of our young men a year ago. How much stronger must they feel about it now, with the growing indignation against continuation of the Korean killing, after an election in which the winner's top vote-catcher was a promise to end the war.

THIS IS especially true now with the increasingly unmistakable evidence that far from there being any danger of a "Russian attack" the socialist countries of the world want peace and trade.

UMT was beaten before and it can certainly be beaten again. But the job has to be DONE. And fast. Eisenhower and the UMT gang weren't just passing the time of day last week. Your Congressman has to hear from you all over again. There are many new Congressmen who have to learn how the people stand. And the old ones have to hear from the people all over again.

## Churchill

(Continued from Page 6)

tion" of the new Administration.

WHAT the Queen's first minister was "scouting" could be surmised without much difficulty:

- The likelihood of receiving a \$2,000,000,000 (B) "stabilization loan" and U. S. capital exports to the colonies: "The Government's view of the need for dollar lending to the colonies and thus to the sterling area in a general sense is evidently expressed in the Colonial Secretary's statement that 'you can hardly restore a healthy balance of payments between North America and the rest of the world solely in terms of current trade.'" (London Times, Nov. 15, 1952.)

- Revision of the General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs to permit new Imperialist preferences, to reduce U. S. tariffs and increase imports from Britain. cannot be allies in the political and military spheres, if they cut each other's throats in the sphere of trade." (London Economist, October, 1952)

- U. S. assistance in preventing West Germany and Japan from capturing British markets, an aim of U. S. assistance to West Germany and Japan: "Great Britain has been hard hit . . . by the re-entry of Germany and Japan into the market at a time when one country after another has been forced to restrict its imports by the lack of means of paying for them." (New Statesman and Nation, 11-29-52.)

- A let-up of U. S. attempts to grab Britain's holdings in the Near and Middle East: "Maybe Mossadegh wouldn't have held out so long or even have tried to kick British oil interests out of Iran if he knew there was no hope of being able to play America against Britain," is the way one government official expressed the typical British view. He adds: "Egypt's Naguib appears anxious to come to an agreement with us but it's becoming increasingly clear that in the back of his mind is the thought that if he can't get his way with us, he can go to America for help." (Wall St. Journal dispatch from London, 1-5-53.)

CHURCHILL'S BUSINESS, it appears from these expressions of British imperialist opinion, was Empire business. The old Tory's mission was not in behalf of peace in the world; but in behalf of a truce in the growing economic war between U. S. big capital and British big capital.

But with Churchill gone, to return with his aides in the Spring, other questions demand an answer: What if Wall Street refuses Churchill's demands? What if U. S. monopolies increase their drive to swallow the British Empire, and the British retaliate? Is this not also a dangerous thing for the people of both countries?

On Jan. 6 Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill) warned that "hell will pop" in Congress if Eisenhower helps Britain out of its present economic plight.

## Cost of Illness Paid by People

According to a study by the U.S. Social Security Administration, up to 87 percent of the cost of sickness "was still being met in 1951 by individuals and families and not by insurance." Only about 13 percent of the cost to Americans of sickness in 1951 was paid for by insurance.

The cost was huge—\$14,200,000,000. But that sum, only a fraction of the \$55 billion allotted in this fiscal year for the war program, could have been spent by the government to pay back to the American people the money they lost in 1951 illnesses and in medical expenses.



**POLIO VICTIM'S HOME** is rushed in sub-zero weather by 80 bricklayers working around the clock in Park Ridge, Ill. Mrs. Mary Kitzmiller, a polio victim in an iron lung, and her son James, 6, were evicted by her mother-in-law.

## McCarthy-McCarran Graft

(Continued from Page 1)

Oklahoma oil magnate contributed.

- While a member of the Senate Housing subcommittee in 1948 he got a \$10,000 "literary fee" from the Lustron Housing Corp. This happened just when his debt standing was seriously "over-extended" with the Appleton State Bank.

- A listing of \$17,600 allegedly contributed by members of his family to his 1944 campaign fund were revealed to be his own profits on stock deals. That means he was spending his own money in violation of the \$5,000 state limit.

- Since 1948, McCarthy's administrative assistant and former grocer, Ray Kiermas, made deposits totaling \$96,921.26. Both men live together.

IN THE PRE-TRIAL suit brought by the Las Vegas Sun against McCarran and 40 other Nevadans on charges of conspiring to run the paper out of business for opposing McCarran politically, the following highlights emerged:

It was "perfectly natural" for him to ask other members of Congress to modify a gambling tax bill in 1951 in favor of the Nevada operators, McCarran said, because "gambling is legal in Nevada and our economy is resting on it."

- McCarran, who as head of the Senate judiciary committee and internal security subcommittee intimated that many witnesses lied when their memories were not clear, displayed a startling lack of memory himself when the questioning got embarrassing. Time after time he said "I don't remember" or "I have no clear recollection of that."

- McCarran testified that his 1944 and 1950 campaign headquarters were in the El Centro Hotel, Las Vegas, and to his recollection the space was not paid for. "As a rule," he said, "when I would go into any one of these hotels, into the dining room . . . when I would ask for the check, any one of these hotels would say, there is no check."

- McCarran admitted he intervened with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in a tax matter for the Flamingo Hotel in 1950. Asked if he had taken the case up with Charles Oliphant, BIR general counsel who resigned under fire of a House committee, McCarran said: "I think that's right." It was the Flamingo Hotel which the Kefauver Committee said was under control of the late gangster, Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel.

- McCarran revealed he "got rid of" Denver Dickerson, editor of the Nevada State News, which had sometimes criticized him, by having him hired by the State Department and sent to Rangoon, Burma. "I think the experience will do him good," McCarran said.

REACTION OF BOTH

was typical. They red-baited those who made the revelations. "Smear," yelled McCarthy as he took his Senate seat and prepared to play a key role in Republican policy-making.

## Army Alarmed By Desertions

DESERTIONS from the army to avoid combat in Korea number 25,000 to 30,000 at any given time, with many living in caves, abandoned coal mines, or hiding with friends and relatives, according to a copyrighted article by Richard Harwood in the Louisville Times.

In Kentucky alone, the Times article said, from 3,000 to 4,000 deserters are tracked down each year since the start of the Korean war, and many more are uncaptured. The situation in other states is proportionately the same, it said. The motivation in many cases is to get dishonorably discharged, the paper said, and thus avoid going to Korea.

"As of two months ago," wrote Harwood, "At least 700 soldiers and sailors were hiding out in Kentucky cities, on farms and in rural communities." The Times said trial officers had said that many of those caught openly admitted their intention was to dodge Korea combat.

## Bus Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

with \$1,200,000 clear profits last year, was one of the main "poverty stricken" tear-jerkers.

The news pages pooh-poohed the union's warning that the lives of subway riders were being endangered by the over-loaded trains. Headlines placidly claimed that there the strike was causing few or no hardships while deep down at the bottom they reported "however . . . one woman had a leg broken when she was pushed between two cars. . . . (NY Times-Wednesday) and "Two Packed El Trains Crash over Bowery (tiny headline, World-Telegram, Wednesday).

The point to this newspaper doubletalk is that the companies indicate they are ready to drag the strike on indefinitely to starve the bus strikers into submission and force the public to accept a higher fare.

If these nine companies are successful in raising the fare the door will have been opened to similar increases on the city operated lines and the subways.

The New York AFL Central Trades and Labor Council in a rare move for this period, has joined with the CIO Council in wholehearted support of the strike.



# The Shadow of McCarthy Falls across the Stage

It was one of the theatre's worst seasons. It takes more than fancy electric signs to make the theatre great

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE electric signs that light up the Broadway theatre district have never shown so bright and alluring as they do today advertising the latest the nation has to offer in the line of theatrical merchandise. But the producers should have discovered by this time that it takes more than fancy electrical display to make the theatre great. In fact, few persons alive today can remember a more dismal Broadway show season than the present one.

One small spark of life appeared at the opening of the season. Stanley Young's "Mr. Pickwick," a London importation, freely drawn from the Dickens masterpiece, was a comedy of considerable stature. But the play's run was brief. And the shows that followed were, in the main, mediocre and senseless, comedies, melodramas wrapped in chaotic obscurity or displays of theatrical formalism.

A great amount of stagecraft and dramatic skill went into the writing, production and acting of another British importation, "Seagulls Over Sorrento," by Hugh Hastings, a comedy about nine men of the Royal British Navy on a present-day secret weapons experimental base. But before the last act curtain fell on this play you realized the author had played a sly trick on the audience. This was accomplished by building up as the central theme a minor dramatic clash between a group of able seamen and a tyrannical, slave-driving petty officer, while at the same time submerging the terrible social drama of the secret experimentation on weapons of mass killing and preparation for a third world war.

It soon became apparent that the Broadway producers were planning their offerings with one eye on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the other on Sen. Pat McCarran. The McCarrans and McCarthys had become the arbiters of American dramatic art.

So we were presented the three-act charade, "In Any Language," a tidal wave of bedlam about movie making in Italy, with the talented actress Uta Hagen in the leading role. This seedy little piece erupted with the vile national chauvinism of the McCarrans and McCarthys. It bristled with the old chauvinist dialect "jokes" aimed at Turks, Arabs and Italians.

"Bernadine," by Mary Chase, among the few plays to survive,



Original illustration from Charles Dickens' social satire "Pickwick Papers," showing Samuel Pickwick in London's Fleet Prison. This and other scenes from the great English classic were enacted in Stanley Young's bright comedy "Mr. Pickwick," which closed after a short run on Broadway.

is a stereotyped comedy about teen-agers, who carry draft cards in their pockets, yet are blind to problems of completing their education and the war in Korea into which they are about to be hurled.

Another British importation, Terence Rattigan's "The Deep Blue Sea," is a rewrite of a slick magazine upper class love triangle, with Margaret Sullivan giving an extremely boring performance as the harassed woman.

Probably the most confused piece of theatrical formalism presented this season was Alfred Drake's production of "The Gambler," a mystical study of good and evil by the Italian playwright Ugo Betti. It was labored, pretentious and in the end ineffective and closed after a few performances.

The only new play this season by an American playwright that attempted to come to grips with an important social problem was Moss Hart's idealist drama "Climate of Eden." In it Mr. Hart took a hard swipe at jimmie by showing in several scenes how white and Negro people can live peacefully and happily in an atmosphere of racial equality. But the parts Mr. Hart wrote for his Negro actors were far from adequate. The roles for the Negro actors, however, were not the vicious stereotypes one is accustomed to see on Broadway. The weakness was in the fact that these roles did not ex-

press the obvious aspirations of the Negro in the dramatic problem unfolded in the play. And significant points of the social drama were decidedly blurred by odd splashes of metaphysical hokum.

The season's productions included one Shaw play, but it was one of the few poor ones by the great Irish dramatist, "The Millionaire." It was Katharine Hepburn and not Shaw who attracted the crowds to Shubert.

John van Druten's "I've Got Sixpence" was a dull and sluggish delving into mysticism with a dash of red-baiting. N. Richard Nash's "See the Jaguar" was a melancholy and pointless drama of pursuit and sadism.

Revival of the Nugent and Thurber "Male Animal" and Lillian Hellman's "Children's Hour" gave some slight lift to the sagging Broadway season. But what is needed now to save our theatre from utter decay are NEW PLAYS by American playwrights, plays that delve deep into the great social problems of the day.

One critic, with whom I generally disagree, has made this good suggestion: Why not a play about Joe McCarthy? We have got to start somewhere. So why not start with a satire on McCarthy?

We cannot long tolerate a situation where the average actor works ten weeks a year with a gross earning of \$825.

## THE POET AND THE PEOPLE

A reader comments on a recent review of Aaron Kramer's 'Denmark Vesey'

Editor, Feature Section:

I read with interest Abner Berry's review of "Denmark Vesey and Other Poems" by Aaron Kramer. It seems to me remarkable and praiseworthy that an American poet has chosen such a theme in 1952, and has been courageous enough to publish it himself.

Though Berry's writing showed his customary thoughtfulness and honesty, I felt that his criticism of the Kramer book was based on a false premise, and that the examples he chose to support this premise were weak.

He raised the question "as to whether the lilted ballad is the proper form in which modern poets can express the mass heroism of the working class and oppressed peoples," and gave as examples of a more proper form the poetry of three great contemporary figures: Neruda, Sandburg, and Langston Hughes, who—according to Mr. Berry—have "taken inspiration from the New World titan, Walt Whitman."

Anyone familiar with modern liberation poetry must know that the ballad still serves as a most popular and effective form in every language. Berthold Brecht, Garcia Lorca and Louis Aragon are classic examples of modern poets who consciously returned to the "lilted ballad" precisely at the moment in the history of their peoples when it was most urgent to move as many readers as possible. Nor is it an accident that Pablo Neruda himself turned to the rhymed ballad form when he was most anxious to "express the mass heroism of the working class"—namely, the defense of Stalingrad—and it was this lilted masterpiece, plastered on walls throughout South America and Mexico, recited before hundreds of thousands, that moved

The Many as nothing of Neruda's had ever done before.

It is inconceivable that Berry should have chosen Langston Hughes to bolster his argument against the "lilted ballad" as an effective mass medium. Few places in Hughes' work show the influence of Whitman. It was mainly as a master of the blues and other ballad forms that Hughes won his early reputation—and through the years he has continued using the ballad form, especially when he wants to reach and move large masses of people.

As for the work of Kramer under discussion, I think it was a pity that Berry did not offer a single example of the images that "while showing fresh invention, were influenced toward 'prettiness' by his long affinity with the poetry of Heine." The mature Heine was as far from "prettiness" as any poet could be—and one of the many lines quoted earlier in the review showed Kramer to be a pretty poet either.

Is it not also a little ungenerous to imply that Kramer is not standing on his own two feet, simply because he once translated some of Heine's poetry? On the few occasions when I've heard Kramer lecture, he's spoken of Whitman, Sandburg and Neruda, and recited their poems, with great love and understanding. If he has decided not to use the Whitmanesque line in his own work, but to employ instead the more direct and accessible form of the ballad, I'm sure he's done so for the same reason that motivated Lorca in the 30's, Aragon in the 40's, and Brecht today: because he would rather move millions of workers than a small group of intellectuals.

Very truly yours,  
F.S.

## EAST-WEST TRADE AND JOBS—II

(Continued from page 3)

greater scale than the early plans of the Soviet Union—and for part of those years the USSR became our largest importer.

If we supplied only a fraction of China's immense demands it would amount to yearly exports running into billions—and jobs for thousands of maritime workers.

Taking the bars off east-west trade would mean more maritime jobs in another way. It would enable other countries to take more of our exports. It is not that these countries don't want to buy; they can't. They have only a limited supply of dollars. In order to buy from us they have to sell to us. But we are already facing over-production and have no need of their products. The east, however, is willing and able to take the largest portion of their exports, thus leaving western Europe and many other areas in a more solvent position and with ability to buy from us. This would also mean additional jobs in the thousands for U. S. maritime workers.

It would mean a resumption of trade to at least 1947 levels. And it would mean a return of jobs at those levels.

The end of cold-war trade policies means peaceful trade with the whole world, especially the east. That is the only way in which U. S. shipping can come out of the doldrums.

Along with shipping, the industries that would gain tremendously from a resumption of east-west trade are the heavy industries—machine tools, iron and steel, etc.

We will deal with that next week.

(The material for this series of articles was completed by the writer from material in a number of publications including: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1949 and 1951 volumes; Survey of Current Business, July, 1952, November 1952 and the 1951 Business Statistics edition; Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1952; Reports of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Jan. 1952 and July 1952; several reports of the UN Economic and Social Council; A World of Peace, issued by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; several articles by Victor Perle in New World Review; studies by Union Research of San Francisco; and Problems of Economics, No. 3, 1952, published in Moscow; plus studies of various union research departments and Labor Research Association, New York.)

## Ted Tinsley Says..

### ULCERS IN BONN

FOR MANY A YEAR we have been told that alleged Soviet "aggression" threatens the world. Therefore I was rather surprised to learn from that great fountainhead of bilgewater, Drew Middleton, in the N. Y. Times, that Soviet attempts to ease world tensions and discuss peace proposals are now threatening the world. Middleton wrote a dispatch from Bonn, Germany, a suburb of Washington, which appeared under the headline:

AMICABLE STALIN  
A WORRY TO BONN

And what worries Bonn, worries Middleton. An amicable Stalin is giving him ulcers. His dispatch must be explained. Stalin indicated

that he would agree to talk over methods of easing tensions and achieving peace in Korea with Eisenhower. This "generated a current of anxiety today in the Government of Federal Germany. . . . The Government of Federal Germany is anxious because that which they are supposed to be anxious about—Soviet "aggression"—doesn't exist. If it existed, they could be anxious. Since it might not exist, they are anxious because they no longer have a good reason to be anxious, and they have a policy, given them by Washington, which is based on anxiety.

The Stalin replies to the questions, writes Middleton, aroused "apprehension . . . in the highest government circles. . . . If Stalin had made a warlike statement, and threatened Western Germany, the government would not have been apprehensive. We will have to figure all this out. It may take time.

Later Middleton tells us that Stalin's "pacific approach" has complicated Adenauer's task "of winning ratification of the Allied-German treaty system. . . . The treaty system is supposed to protect the West against the make-believe aggression. Now to indicate that the aggression doesn't exist, is to weaken the treaty. But if it doesn't exist, what's the treaty for? If the treaty is to deal with Soviet aggression, Stalin has no right to mess things up by not being aggressive! You just can't trust him. Here he's supposed to be aggressive and what does he do? He says let's find a way to make peace.

The trouble is that once the people become convinced that the Soviet Union has a policy of peace, officials in Washington, Paris, Rome, London, and elsewhere, are going to have an awfully hard time explaining the NATO deal.





SEAS POUND CALIFORNIA CITY—Crowds watch at a seawall at Redondo Beach, Cal., as waves crash against an apartment house and batter down its walls.

## Labor Wary of New Price Index, See Chance to Amend Auto Pacts

"Renegotiations needed on escalator clause"; "Labor wants new contract talks when price index is changed." "AFL warns of new price index pitfalls." "Cost of living chart to set off '53 disputes." These headlines—the first from the Michigan CIO News, the others

from the Detroit Free Press—will prove of vital interest to more than three and one half million workers, including most auto workers, whose contracts are tied to the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) consumer price index.

Walter Reuther, president of the UAW and the CIO, has declared that the UAW "will not accept an automatic changeover to the new index."

The AFL put its finger on the main fraud carried over to the new index from the old one—it doesn't "show the effect of increased taxes on the purchasing power of workers."

The independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has exposed the BLS index as a whole, and proved through its own cost of living index (based on statistics of other government departments) that when the old index showed living costs had risen only 92.4 percent since 1939, they had actually gone up 188.7 percent.

All labor organizations are certain that the "improvements" in the new index, which will first appear on Feb. 15, will not right the basic wrongs in the old index. Many suspect that it will be weighted even less toward the rise in prices of the cheaper foods, etc., which workers must buy.

The BLS itself recognizes that the changeover from old to new index will mean renegotiation of escalator contracts. "Escalator contracts may need to be reviewed

to decide on a means of transition, adaptation or revision to take account of the changes," the BLS wrote in a summary statement.

General Motors and the other big auto corporations—which have been so arrogant in refusing to discuss contract revisions since they got official representation in Eisenhower's cabinet—will have to negotiate on this issue, inasmuch as the five-year contracts are specifically based on the old index.

This can open the door to the modest demands already proposed by the UAW (adding 21c received in escalator raises to the base pay; adding 1c to the 4c annual improvement factor; increasing pensions to match living costs). As Robert Perrin of the Free Press pointed out, if the BLS shows a major "decline" in living costs, as the contract now stands the UAW could lose much of the 25c now being paid, and: "This would put the auto workers at a wage disadvantage with other industry workers, many of whom have had their cost-of-living payments cemented to their base wage."

Reopening the contract on this issue can also open the door for additional demands—the 20c outright wage increase and \$200 pensions proposed by Ford Local 600 and Chevrolet Local 659; the inclusion of the Model Clause for Fair Employment Practices proposed by these locals and by Dodge Local 3 and Chrysler Local 7.

## UN Wives Reply to Messages Of Chicago Women for Peace

CHICAGO.—From wives of numerous UN delegation heads, the Chicago Women for Peace this week received responses to their New Year peace greetings.

Mrs. Idell Umbles, chairman of the CWP, said the organization had written to the wives expressing the hope that "the friendship of all peoples may bring peace in the New Year."

The reply from Mrs. Richard S. Bright, wife of the UN delegation leader from Liberia, declared: "Thank you for your greeting. I too join ardently in the wish for peace among all nations."

Other responses came from Mrs. Henryk Birecka, wife of the permanent representative of Poland in the UN, Emilio Nunez Portuondo, representative of Cuba, Mr. and Mrs. V. Zorin of the Soviet delegation; Senora de Echeverri Cortes of the Colombia UN

delegation.

Among the responses to similar greetings sent to women's organizations in the U. S. and throughout the world was a cablegram from the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee wishing the CWP "success in your efforts to win world peace."

### Ask Repeal of Repressive Laws

PHILADELPHIA.—The Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights, which was organized to defeat the witchhunting and union-busting aims of the House Un-American Activities Committee when it held hearings here, has issued a call for a conference "For Democratic Rights and Constitutional Liberties," on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 8 p. m., at the Met.

## Police Chief's Admissions Bare Smith Act Frameup

A sensational exposure of the crude frameup of the six Michigan citizens indicted under the Smith Act on Sept. 17 is supplied by Donald S. Leonard, former State Police Commissioner and now Police Commissioner of Detroit. The Civil Rights Congress re-

called a statement issued by Leonard on March 7, 1952, which gives the lie to the government charge that Nat Canley, Tommy Dennis, Saul Wellman, Helen A. Winter, William Allan and Phil Schatz "conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Nettled by newspaper criticism of his failure to arrest Communists under the State "Subversion" law, Leonard, then state police commissioner, issued the following statement which was published in the Detroit News, March 7, 1952:

"Force and violence is the key to any prosecution for this crime. 'So far, we have never been able to prove that any person, even an admitted Communist taught or advocated overthrow of the government by that means.'"

"We have no proof that they committed subversion. Even our undercover agents who attended Communist meetings could get no such proof."

"When the Communists talked about what they wanted to do,

they spoke of reforms to be sought without violence. Any citizen can talk of changing the American system by peaceable means."

The article in the Detroit News further quoted Leonard that the state police "anti-subversive squad had its eyes on most of the known or suspected Communists in the state, but no evidence has been found that would make prosecution for subversion stand up in court."

Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Con-

gress, said: "No amount of backtracking, doubletalk, explanation or interpretation, can conceal the fact that Police Commissioner Leonard has unwittingly proven what we have been saying over and over again. The charge against the six Michigan defendants indicted under the Smith Act is a frameup, to be unfolded with the usual anti-labor technique through the 'testimony' of high paid, disreputable informers, to the accompaniment of hysterical newspaper headlines and editorials."

## Fishermen's Local Urges Unity In Alaska Fish, Canning Industry

SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—A united approach to negotiations among all unions in the Alaska fishing and canning industry has been proposed here by the annual conference of Fishermen's Local 3.

The International Longshore-

men's & Warehousemen's Union affiliate called on its international union to initiate joint or parallel negotiations for a 1953 wage increase for workers in the industry.

On negotiations, the local took note of industry threats to attempt to impose wage cuts next year.

## Tell Facts on Chicago's Worst School Crisis

CHICAGO.—"Dilapidated . . . unsanitary . . . overcrowded . . . hazardous." That was the language of the testimony on Chicago schools before the Board of Education budget hearing last week.

It added up to a gruesome picture of the worst crisis in the history of the schools here. It showed the victimization of Chicago school children, and especially the Negro children.

The PTAs and the civic groups told the story in blunt language. A father told the plight of his son in a classroom of 53 children. A mother pleaded for the replacement of a fire escape to a fourth-floor gymnasium.

Gravely, Mrs. Morris Greenberg of the Southeast Council of the PTA, told of the 26 schools in her district. "Ten have fire hazards," she said, "13 need improvement in essential utilities, six have no assembly halls, eight have no gymnas-

iums, seven have no lunchroom facilities of any kind."

Speakers hammered at what they called the crux of the problem—the stingy \$50,000,000 fund for four years of school building, provided by state legislation through a bond issue.

The \$50,000,000 (spent for armaments by the U. S. government every three hours of every day of the year) has failed to keep the Chicago schools apace of the new needs, let alone the old ones.

Dr. John A. Lapp of the Citizens Schools Committee called on the School Board to seek new legislation in the coming session of the General Assembly for another \$50,000,000 bond issue.

The Horner School, for example, was described as having been "built originally as a warehouse, with concrete floors, insufficient toilets and miserable heating." The Ross School at 61st and

Wabash, half of it built in 1885, was termed "hazardous" by Mrs. John Allen of the Central Council of the PTA.

"The girls of three floors," she said, "must all use a toilet on the second floor; the boys must travel over to the new building."

"A room in the basement used for a gym has crumbling brick walls and patches of ancient linoleum curling up at the edges, a ready trap for children's feet."

"The assembly hall can seat only one-fourth of the children. The library is a makeshift conversion of space in the basement of the old building."

The West Side has one firetrap schoolhouse that pre-dates the Civil war. The 62-year-old Kozminski School in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area is 25 percent over capacity, has no lunchroom or playground. The McCosh School at 65th and



# How U. S. Steel Is 'Selling' Speedup



"What's the gizmo . . . ?"

## Push Battle on Hiring Bias to Get Auto Jobs for Negroes

DETROIT.—According to two CIO auto union local leaders and a Regional Director, the International UAW's four-pronged attack against company's discrimination at the hiring gate is continuing to meet with some success.

Workers who are seeking employment but are getting turned away should report to these locals which say that they are having success in fighting discrimination and have won from management a promise they will not discriminate.

The locals are; 3-8425 Jos Compau; 7-1551 Hart; 47-7625 Lynch; 51-9319 Mt Elliot; 227-7942 McGraw; 490-11812 Oakland; 961-94337 Van Dyke; 78-5900 McGraw; 272-8525 Butler, Ham; 190-6111 Mt. Elliot; 235-2205 Holbrook; 245-8532 Tireman; 400-77 Victor, H. P.; 600-10550 Dix; 212-10940 Mack and 155 at 2113 Gratiot.

Frank Marquart, educational director of Briggs Local 212, said that a major gain had been made at Briggs by the company acceding to the union demand that Negro women with seniority be hired before persons with no seniority are taken at the employment office. At DeSoto local on the West Side of Detroit President Sumerachi told The Worker that Chrysler is being forced to loosen up on its gate discrimination as a result of campaign of the international union.

There, too, he said, the union beat down the company's refusal to hire Negro women who have seniority.

Joe McCusker, West Side

Regional Director, told The Worker that continued progress was being made in the international union's program against discrimination at the hiring gate.

Bulletin: The NAACP's Lansing Lobby for FEPC has been postponed to Feb. 19.

## Candidate Cobo Set To Deny Pay Hike For City's Workers

DETROIT.—As Mayor Albert Cobo announced he would again run for Mayor, the 23,000 city employees demanded a 20 cent wage increase.

Cobo is basing his appeal for re-election next fall on "his handling of the DSR strike" a year ago which he broke with the help of the strikebreaking Hutchinson Act. He will try to get re-elected this time by defeating the workers' demands for wage hikes.

The workers' request was filed with the Mayor's office by Joseph Bogan of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

In addition to asking for the 20 cent an hour raise, Bogan wants full payment by the city of life insurance premiums, partial payment of hospitalization, increased vacations, "true" double time pay for holidays and payments in cash for one half the sick leave accumulated by employees when they quit their jobs. A company union outfit claiming to represent city workers has asked for a pay increase of 5 percent.

By CARL HIRSCH

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—The steel workers call it "Operation Malarkey." It's a million-dollar propaganda campaign by U. S. Steel beamed at the minds of men in the plants.

It's movies, pamphlets, lectures, the folksy "U. S. Steel News" magazine, and a free gift subscription to a stultifying journal called "Guideposts." This brain-softening process is now reaching its climax in the mills here.

"There's never been anything like it," a coke plant worker in Gary told us, "When the company spends that kind of money, the men keep asking what's the gizmo."

At the big South Works plant in South Chicago, there are now magazine racks in every locker room—weighed down with free reading matter.

A current gag runs: "A guy in my division got ruptured last week—yeah, he tried to carry home too much company literature."

THE MAIN LINE of the propaganda drive is, of course, the Steel Trust's plea of poverty. It was explained to the workers by George Brickhill, Division No. 9 griever, in his column in the Local 65 "South Works Bulletin."

"Management hopes that you will blame one another for their tragic plight," wrote Brickhill, "Maybe you might tell them to take back your last pay raise—that is, if you have got holes in your head."

This is a propaganda drive to justify the man-burning speedup, to water down the new steel wage talks slated to begin May 1, to explain away cutbacks in production which may develop later this year.

HUB of the company program is a skull-crushing series of four films, shown on company time. A canned lecture and a booklet goes with each.

First comes one on "working together—so that the stockholders may receive a fair share for the use of the tools they furnish."

Next comes a thriller called "The Customer Is Boss." This one explains speedup in these hair-raising terms:

"When management tells workers that production must be more efficient to meet competition, management is, in reality, passing on to the workers the demands made by the workers themselves acting as customers."

THEN, two films that magically dispose of U. S. Steel's fabulous profits. First, it is pointed out that "Corporation" is the legal name for a group of persons who furnish the tools of production used in a particular business.

Then, the final episode deals with "the cost of using the tools, or as it is frequently called 'the profit.'"

Brickhill wrote that the films were "heart-rending."

"The poor company . . . wages too high . . . production so, so . . . and Oh, my, what large excess profits tax they have to pay to the government. Now, please don't mention about the huge salaries of the company executives—you'll spoil the plot."



THREE DIE IN CHICAGO FIRE—After an explosion set fire to the General Furniture store in Chicago, at least three persons, two customers and a salesman, were lost in the blaze.

## Migrants Kept in Filth, Says NAACP

JOHNSTOWN.—A state FEPC, and legislation protecting migratory farm workers, have been given top priority in the 1953 program of the Pennsylvania chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Declaring that the NAACP would "press vigorously" for passage of both statutes, Dr. B. K. Johnson, state NAACP president, told a recent executive board meeting here that the problem of the migratory workers is "one of the most serious in the United States."

A Pittsburgh conference sponsored by the NAACP, and attended by AFL and CIO representatives, heard migratory camps in Pennsylvania condemned. Legislation was proposed to license all migrant labor agents, require forms stating employment conditions, rigid enforcement of child labor laws, and inspection of the migrant camps.

A Potter County camp near Ulysses was visited by an NAACP representative, who found 500 migrant farm laborers housed in an abandoned farmhouse and decrepit barn, 15 to each small room.

Most of the rooms had no windows. The stench was described as "overwhelming," and the rooms "filthy with rats and mice." While conditions were found slightly better in other camps, they were still described as bad. In all cases,

children as young as eight were found working in the fields.

John A. Feigel, president of Pittsburgh's AFL Central Labor Council, pledged the legislative assistance of the state AFL. CIO support was promised by Harry Bloch, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council.

## Walter-McCarran Act Victim in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—The Walter-McCarran Act grabbed its first local victim when Immigration Dept. agents arrested George Witkovich, editor of the progressive Slovenian weekly Pro Sveta, while he was on a holiday visit here to his wife. He is held under \$5,000 bond.

The paper, organ of the Slovenian Mutual Benefit Society of the International Workers Order (IWO), is published in Chicago.

Immigration officials admit that Witkovich, now 56 years old, entered the U.S. legally in 1913.

## Talk on Czech Trial

PHILADELPHIA.—Morris U. Schappes, editor of the progressive Jewish monthly magazine, Jewish Life, will speak on "The Trials in Czechoslovakia" at the YMHA Lobby Auditorium (Room 100), Broad and Pine Sts., on Saturday evening, Jan. 17.

## Chrysler Local 7 President Hits Corporation's Wage Cut

DETROIT.—Jesse Cundiff, president of Chrysler Local 7, CIO auto union, in his column in the union paper, "Citadel" wants to know why the company could not have foregone cutting wages one penny an hour on Dec. 1, 1952. The increase in the DSR fare from 15 cents to 20 cents each way for workers has meant a minimum increase of 50 cents a week for the overwhelming majority of workers, he notes.

Rents have gone up from \$5 to \$20 a month. Milk has gone up the same way. The price of haircuts have been increased 25 cents. Prices on numerous other items have risen.

President Cundiff wants to know "where is the price decline in Detroit?" The one penny cut resulted because of a so-called cost of living decrease claimed by the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

He goes on to say that UAW

members find it very difficult to accept the wage cut. He writes that workers find their economic facts differ with a BLS index.

He requests: "It seems to us that that since the company is making a windfall of profits this year, in fact, the highest profit in recent years, the company could readily forego the one penny cut that is being instituted by the Chrysler Corp."

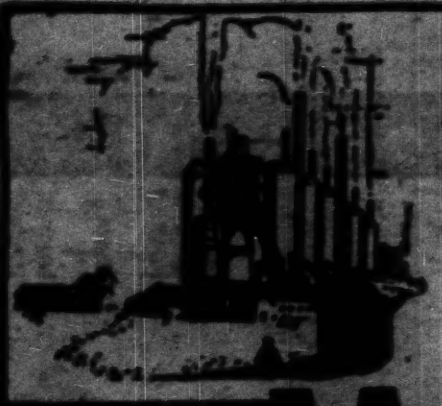
His column in the union paper was in the form of a letter to David Wallace, president of Chrysler Division, Jefferson-Kercheval plants, Detroit. The company reply to all such requests by the union was they couldn't afford it.

Meanwhile negotiations with Chrysler and Ford on UAW demands are getting nowhere. General Motors is expected to give its reply within a week. It's also expected to state, "we can't afford

## Clip This and Carry It with You \$65 Billions for War — Or for a Better Life?

- \$ 3,500,000—will buy 1 air bomber or 350 new homes.
  - 40,000,000—will buy 1 destroyer or will raise old age pensions from \$43 to \$150 a month.
  - 300,000—will buy 1 anti-aircraft gun or 1 small hospital.
  - 230,000—will buy 1 medium-sized tank or 1 medium-sized elementary school.
  - 1,500,000,000—will buy 1 air group or two million new homes.
  - 218,000,000—will buy 1 aircraft carrier or school lunches for all the children in the U. S. A.
- The price of 3 days of armaments would buy a Missouri Valley TVA, and end the disastrous yearly floods.





Michigan  
edition

# The Worker

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# Save - Rosenbergs Appeals Pour Into Washington

— See also Pages 4, 8 and 9 for Rosenberg case news —

## THEY CAN BE SAVED!

An Editorial

THE CONSCIENCE of America is waking up in the case of the two Rosenbergs condemned to die in the electric chair.

It is no longer a sure thing that the men who planned this horrible execution in order to create fear and hysteria are going to be able to go through with it.

Washington's Congressmen and Senators heard the people's voice on Monday when nearly 3,000 men and women came from 22 states to urge commutation of the death sentence.

These delegations, which included Americans of all political views, told Congressmen and Senators truths about this case which they had never heard. They told them that this was the first death sentence ever handed down in peace time against alleged espionage agents in the history of the United States. They told them that leading world authorities, atom scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, and political figures were in grave doubt about the verdict and the trial. They told the Congressmen and Senators that the word of one single man is the entire evidence in this case.

MANY CONGRESSMEN listened earnestly. Some promised to act for clemency. The people's entry into the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs brings new hope that the fight can be won. The pleas for clemency are pouring in from every capital in the world. They come from men like the Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the British Queen, from 15 members of the Israel Knesset, from rabbis and priests, from writers and men and women of good will everywhere, regardless of how they view the innocence or guilt of the doomed mother and father of two children.

We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by.

But it will take ceaseless action from now on to win this fight for two human lives.

It means that everyone should be asked to speak out for clemency. This includes organizations, men and women, who up to now may have refused or been uninterested. Many people are changing their minds. The demand for clemency is now coming from many conservative sources. They feel that America's security does not require this execution, and that America's world position will be deeply undermined if the execution takes place.

It means letters, wires, delegations. It means peoples vigil picketing in front of Mayors, City Halls, state legislatures, asking them to memorialize the President to commute the death sentence. Killing the Rosenbergs who proclaim their innocence in the death house itself will not protect America or serve justice. Act now!



Michael and Robert, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, try to look cheerful after a visit to their parents in Sing Sing.

By MILTON HOWARD

DAY AND NIGHT, in all weather, they had been marching in front of the White House at the East Gate. Their banners carried pleas for presidential clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two boys aged nine and five. The marchers sometimes

were down to a handful, a half dozen or so. Sometimes there were several dozen. On Monday, Jan. 5, their ranks were swelled by more than 2,500 men and women who had come from 22 states to join the clemency plea. The Vigil spilled over on to broad Pennsylvania Ave. for thousands of Washingtonians to see.

Their Clemency Vigil was entering its 200th hour. More than three thousand men and women of all faiths and political convictions had taken their place on the line at one time or another. Their placards quoted world figures.

CHAPLAIN to the British Queen, Dr. Charles E. Raven of Cambridge University, said: "I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs, both

in itself and from its inevitable effect on British and world opinion." Noted British writer Shaw Desmond, echoing the opinions of scores of top English writers, said: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the death sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire."

Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver, influential Republican, urged clemency. Top atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harold E. Urey urged clemency, saying: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

ADDING to the horror of the

case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in a unanimous opinion (Dec. 31) that U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's feeding of false "news" to the press claiming supporting evidence for his key witness was "wholly reprehensible" and "cannot be too severely condemned." The three federal judges went even further. They flatly stated that:

"... if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted." (Page 321, U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163.)

YET NO PAPER printed this Federal court admission that the hysteria-making tactics of the government prosecutor had been "prejudicial" to the defendants. (Continued on Page 11)

## BARE McCARTHY-McCARRAN \$\$\$ SCANDAL

# Caught with Their Graft Showing



JUMPING JOE  
\$172,000

TOP RED-HUNTERS of both major parties got headlines again last week, but not the kind they wanted. Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy (R-Wis.) and Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) were caught in the limelight for the kind of deals which could be considered questionable for anyone holding public office.

Nevertheless, both men were sworn in without challenge as Congress opened, despite Republican electoral promises to clean out corrupt practices.

In jumping Joe McCarthy's case, the Senate Elections subcommittee revealed that he had made deposits totaling \$172,623.18 over a four-year period. In the same period his salary and expenses as a Senator came to \$15,000 a year.

McCARRAN, in a pre-trial million-dollar damage suit in Las

Vegas, Nevada, was shown to have received favors from gambling racketeers and even to have intervened in a tax matter for the Flamingo Hotel, revealed by the Kefauver Committee to be under the control of the late gangster Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel.

Other facts brought out about McCarthy were:

- He got confidential data on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad while serving as a member of the Senate Banking Committee. He then used this information to run up a profit of \$35,000 speculating in stocks of Seaboard, which was heavily in debt to the RFC.

- He used money contributed for "fighting Communism" to make a neat profit through gambling in soybean futures. Again he had access to confidential government

information on the soybean market. At the time the Chinese Kuomintang was charged with manipulating the soybean market.

- "McCarthy's acceptance of a \$20,000 favor from the Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola company at the very time he was attacking the government for its manner of handling sugar control makes it difficult to determine whether Sen. McCarthy was working for the best interests of the government or for Pepsi-Cola" (from the committee report).

- He had a "personal fund" (a la Richard Nixon) for special needs to which such persons as an

(Continued on Page 13)

# Seek 40,000 New Readers

THE DRIVE to get 40,000 Worker readers will be kicked off this weekend at mass meetings and conferences, organized by Freedom of the Press Committee in Cleveland and Detroit. The meetings will be commemorate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the two papers, is addressing the meetings in these two major industrial cities of the mid-west.

Within the next week, he will speak to similar gathering in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Daily Worker was born in Chicago on Jan. 13, 1924.

In the east, there will be birth-

day affairs in Philadelphia on Jan. 16 Boston and New Haven on Jan. 17. Foreign Affairs editor John Pittman will speak in Philadelphia; associate editor Milton Howard in Boston; and staff writer Lester Rodney in New Haven.

A preliminary conference in Connecticut two weeks ago, attended by 14 Freedom of the Press Committee leaders in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain and Norwalk, set goals of 325 subs and 150 Worker circulation through delivery and 100 Daily Worker subs.

The various representatives, speaking for their local groups, agreed the goals—almost twice last year's—were minimal and easily reached. They expect to go above

them, as they did last year.

New Yorkers will open their campaign at a birthday affair Jan. 30. Trade unionists, however, will work out the details of their campaign, and organize for it, at a Freedom of the Press conference Thursday, Jan. 15. Pittman will address the conference.

Overall national goals for the campaign are 20,000 subs to The Worker and 15,000 weekend papers to be circulated through delivery. For the daily paper, the goals are 3,000 subs and 2,000 through delivery.

These goals, together with current subscriptions continuing beyond April, will mean a circulation increase of 30 percent for both papers.



McCARRAN  
at Nevada Trial

# Labor Wary of New Price Index

— See Back Page —



# Bus Strikers Block Mayor's Doublecross

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The pleading cries of "We're broke!" by the nine struck New York bus companies scarcely conceal their double-barraged attacks, in behalf of the Wall Street billionaires, on the living standards of all New Yorkers. The first barrel is aimed at the week-old strike of 8,200 transit workers, represented by the CIO Transport Workers Union. The other barrel is aimed at extracting a 15 or 20 cent fare from the city.

The solid, united strike has exposed the unholy alliance between the bus companies and the mayor in attempting to blackmail the city's passengers while undermining the workers' standards.

Early in the week, Mayor Impellitteri proposed that the striking workers be given a 40 hour week but that they accept a pay cut of from \$13 to \$30 a week. The strikers made it clear that they would fall for no such betrayal.

While more than 4,000 striking bus workers picketed City Hall Tuesday against the mayor's proposal to cut their wages, a major split in the city administration was developing behind the guarded doors of the mayor's office.

UNION LEADERS had agreed to meet with the mayor's transit committee and representative of the companies. Tuesday meeting of the negotiators, Impellitteri summoned members of the Board of Estimate into his inner office and read the riot act to them for not going along with his age-cut plan.

A few hours before TWU President Michael J. Quill had told a cheering rally of the 4,000 pickets that union leaders weren't even going to discuss the wage-cut plan and that Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union and a member of the Mayor's committee, had threatened to walk out rather than consider such a move.

Now it was revealed that even members of the Board of Estimate couldn't stomach the Mayor's conspiracy and had started to work on settlement plans of their own.

THE STRIKERS' anger at the Mayor's attempted sell-out and his effort to place responsibility on the union for the company demand for a fare hike, was reflected in their picket signs:

"No strikebreaking, Mr. Mayor . . . Stop Politicking With Our Bread and Butter . . . Impy, dear Impy, your offer's too skimpy."

The bus companies enlisted the daily newspapers in the campaign to blackmail the public into accepting a fare increase. Advertisements pleaded poverty and "explained" that the only way out of the strike was a 15 or 20 cent fare. NYC Omnibus Corp., tied to the Rockefeller dynasty and

(Continued on Page 13)

## HERE'S HOW TO AID STRIKERS

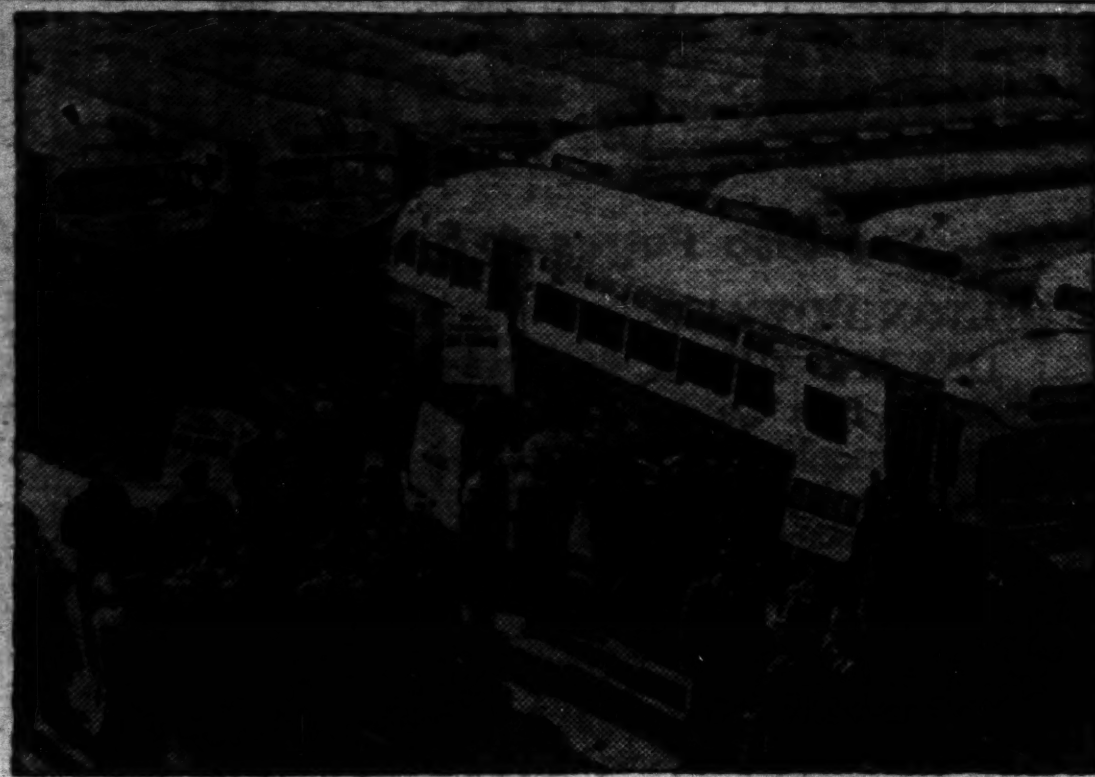
- Send delegations to the Mayor, Board of Estimate and Councilmen, or wire and demand they stop playing the company game, that they stop playing politics with the issue, but instead that they give the bus workers what the city gave its employees - 40 hours with no cut in weekly earnings.

- Have your union or other organization pass a resolution declaring full support for the bus workers and in defense of the 10-cent fare, and let the Mayor and the companies know about it.

- Arouse the community in support of the strikers.

- Go individually or in delegations of your organization, to the nearest strike headquarters and tell the workers you are with them, and ready to help them with pickets, financially and every other way.

- Let those mentioned as mayoralty candidates, like Rudolph Halley, District Attorney Hogan, Robert Wagner, Jr., and others know that you as a voter will watch what they do in this important situation.



STRIKING BUS DRIVERS and mechanics of New York's Transport Workers Union picket a garage. Note long lines of busses tied up.

## DISCLOSURES ARE OKAY BUT—

# Big Dock Racketeers Still Rule; DA Nabs Small Fish

By GEORGE MORRIS

WITH THE NEW YORK Crime Commission set to resume hearings next week, the public is asking: will it just be more hearings or will the exposed murderers, extortionists and racketeers finally be arrested and put on trial?

So far the crop has been strictly small potatoes. A raid by the Brooklyn District Attorney on the piers of the Atlantic Stevedoring Co. netted a haul of 21, mostly small-time bookies, kickback and gambling operators on the company's payroll. Their only "work" was taking care of their rackets on the piers. Hauled in with them was the paymaster and some subordinate employees.

But not a single big fish of the union top officialdom or the shipowner side has been brought up for trial so far. And most important, Albert Anastasia against whom there is a mountain of evidence as the "chief executioner" for Murder, Inc., remains free. The Crime Commission shortly before its year-end recess heard witnesses tell how Anastasia, directed the rubbing out of Peter Panto, ILA rank and file leader. Anastasia's hoodlum brother, Tony, hiring boss at the U. S. Steel and other docks, is also free.

"KING" JOE RYAN of the ILA, who was revealed to have taken at least \$9,850 in "gifts" from shipowners, including a single "donation" of \$7,500 from Daniels and Kennedy, Inc., is still free and operates as lifetime president of the union. There are stories in circulation that the mob in control is holding a reserve Capt. William Bradley of the tugboatmen to take the "King's" place. But that apparently is in the cards only if and when the "King" is removed either by the law or the rank and file.

Only three of Ryan's "second layer" lieutenants have landed in the clutches of the law so far from the looks of things they are given an option to take a lesser rap for lesser crimes. Edward Florio, for example, a Ryan organizer on Hoboken piers pleaded guilty to a perjury charge for not telling a grand jury the truth on certain of his income (gift) and received only an 18-month sentence.



JOE RYAN "Gifts" from shipowners

MIKE CLEMENTE, ex-convict, Ryan's boss over southern piers along the Hudson, was indicted

for shaking down a company and Pat Ferrone, secretary of Local 1478, was indicted some days earlier for shaking down fur importers for \$70,000 before agreeing to yield in his phony "patriotism" and permit the unloading of Soviet furs.

The big question as the Crime Commission prepares for another show, is what will be done to make Albert Anastasia talk? Anastasia walked out of the hearings refusing to answer 97 questions put to him. He remains the principal living key to the unfinished clean-up of Murder Inc.

Also, what will the committee do about bringing back William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn D. A., New York Mayor and now Ambassador to Mexico, and putting him on the stand? Murder Inc. was prosecuted under O'Dwyer's D. A. ship in Brooklyn. His assistant who was in charge of handling the Peter Panto case told the crime hearings O'Dwyer ordered the case locked

(Continued on Page 11)

# Tenant Fight Meets New 'Loyalty Test'

FILL OUT and return in three days said the "loyalty oath" being sent to tenants in 342,000 government-owned housing units. Under a short three-line statement was the "subversive list" of 212 organizations compiled by the justice department.

But tenants were resisting, court tests were under way, and in another case, Chicago Housing Authority employees took a strong stand against the "oaths." In the Chicago test, employees will not have to take the oath after the five-man board voted against it. But two of the commissioners, one a member of the board of Inland Steel, wanted the House Un-American Committee to investigate the entire Chicago CHA.

IN NEW YORK the American Civil Liberties Union said it was studying means of a court test of

the constitutionality of the tenants' oaths.

No matter what the tenant does, he is in jeopardy of losing the roof over his head. So the best bet, many felt, was to refuse to sign. If he admits to membership at any time in any of the organizations, he is evicted; if he denies membership, an informer can falsely swear to his membership and the tenant faces a perjury rap.

THE ISSUE exploded into headlines when the Newark loyalty oath machinery was starting. Opposition came from the CIO and

NAL reported that most of some 300 economists interviewed at a national conference expected a business decline in the last half of 1953 - "10 or 15" thought the present economic level will continue through 1953. . . . The AFL, meanwhile, warned its affiliates to be cautious on tying contracts to the cost of living index, noting also that the new index will be still more biased against labor.

After a 18-year struggle the ILGWU cracked through with a NLRB decision over the Perfection Garment Co. of Ranson and Martinsburg, W. Va., a key southern firm employing 525 workers. . . . Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, called on all unionists to speak out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. . . . After many years of struggle by rank and file forces, AFL Musicians Local 47, Los Angeles, voted 1,608 to 1,575 to merge with Negro Local 767. . . . AFL president Meany, praising some conclusions in the report of the Presidential Commission on Health, pledged full support for a federal health plan. . . . New York-New Jersey District 4 of the UE is rallying its locals for an all-out fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law. UE leaders James Matles, James Lustig and others face deportation or concentration camps under the law.

DEPARTMENT STORE cheers turned into groans at reports of sales for the first week following Christmas. During Christmas week sales went over a year earlier. The week ending Jan. 3 found them sliding back to eight percent below last year in New York, three percent in Philadelphia. . . .

Mariano Bishop, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, died of a heart attack. He figured prominently in the union's internal struggle as victorious candidate against George Baldanzi who formerly held the office but has since shifted to the AFL. . . . Officials of railway labor unions began negotiations in New York for a nationwide productivity wage increase.

the American Civil Liberties Union, whose counsel, Emil Oxfeld said his organization would carry through a court test. Joel Jacobson of the Essex CIO Council asked instead of oaths "the erection of more public housing projects."

Chicago tenant organization leaders met and prepared to distribute 15,000 leaflets at projects, sent letters to church and labor groups to enlist support. There too, a test case will be put to the courts.

FEDERAL Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley indicated his office was not going to stop with the 342,000 families in government-owned housing. He'd like also to turn the forms loose on another 384,000 families who live in locally - owned housing projects built with federal funds.

Authority for the loyalty oaths came on an amendment to the housing bill in the hectic closing days of the last Congress by a rider introduced by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep-NY).

## POINT OF ORDER

### A Penny Saved

By ALAN MAX

Sen. Joe McCarthy is now leading candidate to deliver the main address for this year's Thirtieth Week. His subject: "How to Earn \$60,000 in Four Years and Save \$172,823.18"



# Police Chief's Admissions Bare Smith Act Frameup

A sensational exposure of the crude frameup of the six Michigan citizens indicted under the Smith Act on Sept. 17 is supplied by Donald S. Leonard, former State Police Commissioner and now Police Commissioner of Detroit. The Civil Rights Congress secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said: "No amount of backtracking, doubletalk, explanation or interpretation, can conceal the fact that Police Commissioner Leonard has unwittingly proven what we have been saying over and over again. The charge against

Nettled by newspaper criticism of his failure to arrest Communists under the State "Subversion" law, Leonard, then state police commissioner, issued the following statement which was published in the Detroit News, March 7, 1952:

"Force and violence is the key to any prosecution for this crime. So far, we have never been able to prove that any person, even an admitted Communist, taught or advocated overthrow of the government by that means."

"We have no proof that they committed subversion. Even our undercover agents who attended Communist meetings could get no such proof."

"When the Communists talked about what they wanted to do, they spoke of reforms to be sought without violence. Any citizen can talk of changing the American system by peaceable means."

The article in the Detroit News further quoted Leonard that the state police "anti-subversive squad had its eyes on most of the known or suspected Communists in the state, but no evidence has been found that would make prosecution for subversion stand up in court."

Arthur McPhaul, executive sec-

## Candidate Cobo Set To Deny Pay Hike For City's Workers

DETROIT. — As Mayor Albert Cobo announced he would again run for Mayor, the 23,000 city employees demanded a 20 cent wage increase.

Cobo is basing his appeal for re-election next fall on "his handling of the DSR strike" a year ago which he broke with the help of the strikebreaking Hutchinson Act. He will try to get re-elected this time by defeating the workers' demands for wage hikes.

The workers' request was filed with the Mayor's office by Joseph Bogan of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

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## Michigan Edition The WORKER

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## Demand FBI Act on Kidnaping Of Negro on Detroit Street

DETROIT.—The kidnaping of Gerdis Hill, 21-year-old Negro on this city's streets and spiriting him to Alabama is a clear violation of federal statutes and of Hill's civil rights, the Civil Rights Congress said in a wire to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. The wire asked that Hoover order arrests of the abductors and Hill's return to Michigan. Full federal investigation of the case was asked by attorneys

of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who acted in Hill's behalf. The CRC telegram charged that FBI representative Paul J. Shine could have apprehended the kidnapers in Cleveland but refused to do so.

The District Attorney at Detroit, has said he planned to press a kidnaping case against the abductors.

## Expect Labor, Negro Backing for Some of 107 Primary Candidates

DETROIT. — One hundred and seven candidates have filed for the spring primary in Wayne County. This includes 35 for City Council, 18 for Records Court Judge, four for Traffic Court, eight for Common Pleas and five for Board of Education. Thirteen are running for Wayne Auditor.

Among the City Council candidates is the editor of The Michigan Worker, William Allan, Allan, in a filing statement, said that there is need for a people's representative in City Hall. No other labor figure is in the Council race.

In the race for Records Court Judge all the incumbents seek reelection, except Judge Maher, whose anti-people's character is notorious.

Progressives will probably vote in this race for Records Court Judge George Murphy, incumbent, brother of the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy. He should not be confused with candidate Joseph Murphy, who also filed for Records and is prosecutor of the Michigan Six under the Smith Act.

A very important candidacy for Records Court Judge has been filed, that of prominent Negro attorney Charles Wesley Jones,

## Baby Deaths Rise Sharply in Negro, Puerto Rican Areas

Depressed living standards, substandard housing and other "socio-economic conditions" have brought a sharp rise in infant mortality in New York's workingclass communities, especially Negro and Puerto Rican areas, according to the annual review of the Department of Health.

For the first nine months of 1952 the city-wide infant mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, the same as for the first nine months of 1951. But the Department cited 11 districts where the average rose far above the

city-wide figure.

Heading the list were the Negro and Puerto Rican areas where the infant mortality rate rose from 36.5 for 1951 to 39.5 for the first three quarters of 1952.

Sharpest rise took place in Central Harlem, where the rate was 48 per 1,000 live births, and the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, where the rate was 33.

Other health districts where the infant mortality rate was higher than average were:

Manhattan: Riverside (Washington Heights area), 30; Kips Bay (Yorkville), 26; East Harlem, 27; Lower West Side, 25.

Brooklyn: Fort Greene, 30; Williamsburg-Greenpoint, 29; Red Hook, 28.

## AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

HOW ABOUT IT? Blaine Martin, president of UAW Local 157 joins incumbent ACTU'er Joe McGusker and Carl Stellato in bid for West Side Regional Director. What happens to all the talk for advancing Negro leadership at the coming UAW convention? A Negro candidate barely missed election to the UAW Board from this region at the last convention.

DOING OK—Investors in automotive stocks did very well in 1952, an analysis by Iron Age points out. General Motors stocks gained in value about \$15.50 for each of the 88,000,000 shares of common stock, with a low of \$50 and a high of \$67.87½. Dividends of \$4 a share were paid. Chrysler shares increased about \$18.50 a share in market value, with \$6 in dividends. Studebaker paid \$3 a share in dividends and increased about \$4.50 a share. Willys jumped from \$9.50 to \$12.50. Hudson paid 75 cents in dividends and its stock climbed to the present high of \$17.25. Packard stock rose about \$1 during the year to a high of \$5.37½.

TAXES—Stating that the new index does not take into account the effect of income taxes on living costs, the AFL wants the BLS to publish an additional index to show the effect of increased taxes on the purchasing power of workers. Why not include taxes in the new BLS index? It's estimated that every worker pays out 33 percent of his wages in all taxes.

COST: Do you know that every one of the 14,252,000 Americans who are over 65 could get a pension of \$150 a month if less than half of the war budget for 1953 were used to make their last years secure and happy? The cost would be less than \$27 billion.

"PROSPERITY"—Michigan has approximately 90,000 persons getting old age pensions, 24,500 on aid to dependent children, 16,000 cases on direct relief and 50,000 idle workers.

FLINT—The Flint Labor movement and regional UAW director Carter have their work cut out to defeat the fare raise that the Flint Trolley Coach is seeking.

CONGRATULATIONS, BUT—To the Detroit Lions we offer our congratulations for winning the professional football championship. But when will they drop their white supremacist attitude and hire Negro players.

FERGUSON—Homer Ferguson, the auto corporation's Republican U. S. Senator from Michigan, is going all out in support of another monopoly controlled U. S. Senator, namely Democrat McCarran, whose witchhunting threatens free speech, thought and assembly.

DRAFT—Of 53,000 who will face draft call in February, largest

monthly draft since March, 1951, our state will have to provide 2,280. This is an increase of 400 to 500 over previous quotas.

HOUSING—The Catholic Interracial Council charged that the housing program in Detroit has been at a standstill for three years. They said our city could have had 30,000 low-cost housing units for the asking but the Council passed it by.

MEAT—While the BLS claims food costs are dropping, the National Industrial Conference Board says it costs two and a half times as much to eat meat today as it did before World War II. Between January 1950 and October 1952, the index for Detroit rose 14.9 percent. Major contributors to this increase were food—up 21.6 and household furnishings up 11.9 percent.

EXPOSES—U. S. Senator Humphries recently charged that billions of dollars were saved by corporations through U. S. tax loopholes.

SPEEDUP—The European edition of the CIO News reported that European workers regard American productivity campaigns in Europe as a fancy way of describing a plain speedup program.

HEALTH—The President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation reported that Americans last year spent about \$180,000,000 on medical research. This, the commission said, was only about 3/10 of 1 percent of the nation's defense budget and was less than the amount spent on monuments and tombstones.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN—Elliott Bell, editor of Business Week, specified in a recent speech a whole series of signs of the coming crash, a tightening of money rates, narrowing profit margins, high inventories, excess of house construction over marriages, approaching peak of arms spending, peak of the capital expansion program, falling demand for U. S. exports.

FAVOR—In 1951 workers favoring unions as their collective bargaining agents numbered only 75 percent of those voting. In the third quarter of 1952, however the figures rose to 79.3 percent.

SOLIDARITY—Instead of raiding, contributions are being sent by Michigan CIO to striking members of Rockford Local 75, United Shoe Workers, CIO to help beat the union busting tactics of the Wolverine Shoe and Tanning Corp. The company president says he is willing to spend one million dollars to break the union.



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# Launch The Michigan Worker 1953 Sub Drive

MICHIGAN readers greeted The (new) Worker this last week with 13 new one-year renewals. Thirteen Foundry men from one of the Big Three plants sent us the new subs. Here is what they wrote us:

"Thirteen of us are sending in our yearly renewals with the best wishes for the New Year to the leaders and people that makes the Michigan Worker possible, the only newspaper for

the interest and benefit of the working class."

That is a fine start and to the worker who got the renewal will go two copies of the late Robert Minor's set of cartoons which are being given to anyone sending in five subs for The Michigan Worker. Minor was one of America's greatest cartoonists.

The following plan on the circulation drive for The Michigan

Worker has been worked out by the staff. The drive will run from Jan. 14 to March 14. We seek 300 subs in that period.

Increase the bundle orders by 400 and thus increase the circulation during this period of the great battle of the common people, Negro and white, native and foreign born, youth and women to beat back the tides of war and fascism that threaten

to engulf our country.

A special offer of a combination of the Daily Worker and The Michigan Worker for one year at the cost of \$10 has been worked out and is available ONLY during the circulation drive.

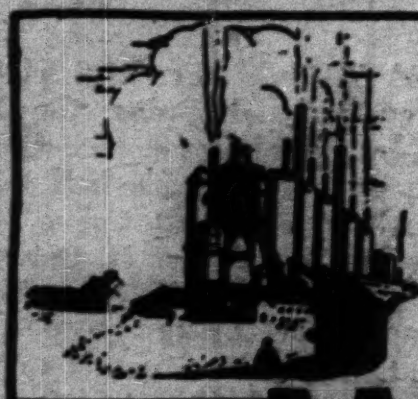
We call upon every one of our readers to make a simple pledge to get their own sub renewed, to get at least one new sub or a new reader for a route

which we can guarantee to deliver 52 weeks of the year.

We are in competition with the State of Illinois and we think that we have jumped off into a lead.

Whoever loses has to entertain a winning team from the state which wins.

LET'S GO—the Johnny Gates-Ben Davis circulation drive has commenced. Put Michigan over the top!



Michigan  
edition

## The Worker

### AFL Fights Injunction Rule; Gazan's a Key Picket Right Case

DETROIT.—Anti-picketing injunctions aimed at all organized labor are being battled by the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees' joint executive board here. Their battle requires the support of all AFL, CIO and independent unions.

The test case involves Max Gazan, board representative, whose own history is symbolic of labor solidarity, having organized strike kitchens for CIO auto union strikes since the mid-thirties (Midland Steel, Bohn Aluminum and Flint sitdowns and two Dodge Local 3 strikes).

Judge Joseph Moynihan sentenced Gazan to 30 days and a girl striker, Pearl Craig, to 15 days for "contempt of court" for "violating" his injunction during the

strike which followed 50 young workers at Richards Drive-in, Greenfield at 8 Mile, starting in July, 1951.

The union appealed the sentences, recognizing that if these two were sent to jail, it would represent a defeat for all labor and could serve to intimidate other union men and women.

The Michigan Supreme Court and U. S. Supreme Court refused to review Moynihan's ruling. Gazan served eight days of his sentence last November, until the union obtained a writ of habeas corpus in Federal Court. However, last week Federal Judge Arthur Kosinski upheld Moynihan's position. The next step for the union is the Circuit Court of Appeals.

### Push Battle on Hiring Bias to Get Auto Jobs for Negroes

DETROIT.—According to two CIO auto union local leaders and a Regional Director, the International UAW's four-pronged attack against company's discrimination at the hiring gate is continuing to meet with some success.

Workers who are seeking employment but are getting turned away should report to these locals which say that they are having success in fighting discrimination and have won from management a promise they will not discriminate.

The locals are: 3-8425 Jos Compau; 7-1551 Hart; 47-7625 Lynch; 51-9319 Mt Elliot; 227-7942 McCraw; 490-11812 Oakland; 961-94337 Van Dyke; 78-5900 McCraw; 272-8525 Butler, Ham; 190-6111 Mt. Elliot; 235-2205 Holbrook; 245-8532 Tireman; 400-77 Victor, H. P.; 600-10550 Dix; 212-10940 Mack and 155 at 2113 Gratiot.

Frank Marquart, educational director of Briggs Local 212, said that a major gain had been made at Briggs by the company acceding to the union demand that Negro women with seniority be hired before persons with no seniority are taken at the employment office. At DeSoto local on the West Side of Detroit President Sumcrachi

told The Worker that Chrysler is being forced to loosen up on its gate discrimination as a result of campaign of the international union.

There, too, he said, the union beat down the company's refusal to hire Negro women who have seniority.

Joe McCusker, West Side Regional Director, told The Worker that continued progress was being made in the international union's program against discrimination at the hiring gate.

Bulletin: The NAACP's Lansing Lobby for FEPC has been postponed to Feb. 19.

### Clip This and Carry It with You \$65 Billions for War — Or for a Better Life?

- \$ 3,500,000—will buy 1 air bomber or 350 new homes.
- 40,000,000—will buy 1 destroyer or will raise old age pensions from \$43 to \$150 a month.
- 300,000—will buy 1 anti-aircraft gun or 1 small hospital.
- 230,000—will buy 1 medium-sized tank or 1 medium-sized elementary school.
- 1,500,000,000—will buy 1 air group or two million new homes.
- 218,000,000—will buy 1 aircraft carrier or school lunches for all the children in the U. S. A.

The price of 3 days of armaments would buy a Missouri Valley TVA and end the disastrous yearly floods.

## Labor Wary of New Price Index, See Chance to Amend Auto Pacts

"Renegotiations needed on escalator clause," "Labor wants new contract talks when price index is changed," "AFL warns of new price index pitfalls," "Cost of living chart to set off '33 disputes." These headlines—the first from the Michigan CIO News, the others

### Back Allan For Council!

#### AN EDITORIAL

THE EDITOR of this paper, William Allan, is a candidate to fill the vacancy created in the City Council by the election last November, of white supremacist Charles Oakman to Congress.

We, the staff of The Michigan Worker, think it appropriate that Oakman be replaced by our editor whom Oakman persecuted and hounded out of his home in Herman Gardens Housing Project.

If Allan had been in Oakman's place when rent control was killed by a 5 to 4 vote, Allan's vote would have kept rent control by 5 to 4. Allan, sitting in Oakman's seat, would never have allowed a DSR fare of 20 cents to go unchallenged. As a trade unionist for 31 years, he would have walked the picket lines with DSR workers in their fight for higher wages, not joining Mayor Cobo as Oakman did, in breaking that strike.

Allan, sitting in the Council, would certainly have joined Ed Connor and Mary Beck in their fight for an FEPC ordinance.

"Night-Shirt" Charles Oakman, who led the fight to kill all public low-cost housing, hated Allan for his exposure of Oakman's nefarious actions that deprived 30,000 Detroiters of federal housing when federal funds were left unused.

A peace fighter like Allan, World War II veteran with 30 months service in the tropics, might gain the support of other Council members to memorialize Congress for a Cease-Fire in Korea.

For all these reasons we call upon you, our readers, to Vote for William Allan. Send us funds to help his campaign. Call us and we will send you campaign material. Phone six friends to vote for Allan. Remember he is the only genuine Labor man in the race.

from the Detroit Free Press—will prove of vital interest to more than three and one half million workers, including most auto workers, whose contracts are tied to the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) consumer price index.

Walter Routhier, president of the UAW and the CIO, has declared that the UAW "will not accept an automatic changeover to the new index."

The AFL put its finger on the main fraud carried over to the new index from the old one—it doesn't show the effect of increased taxes on the purchasing power of workers.

The Independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has exposed the BLS index as a whole, and proved through its own cost of living index (based on statistics of other government departments) that when the old index showed living costs had risen only 92.4 percent since 1939, they had actually gone up 188.7 percent.

All labor organizations are certain that the "improvements" in the new index, which will first appear on Feb. 15, will not right the basic wrongs in the old index. Many suspect that it will be weighted even less toward the rise in prices of the cheaper foods, etc., which workers must buy.

The BLS itself recognizes that the changeover from old to new index will mean renegotiation of escalator contracts. "Escalator contracts may need to be reviewed

to decide on a means of transition, adaptation or revision to take account of the changes," the BLS wrote in a summary statement.

General Motors and the other big auto corporations—which have been so arrogant in refusing to discuss contract revisions since they got official representation in Eisenhower's cabinet—will have to negotiate on this issue, inasmuch as the five-year contracts are specifically based on the old index.

This can open the door to the modest demands already proposed by the UAW (adding 21c received in escalator raises to the base pay; adding 1c to the 4c annual improvement factor; increasing pensions to match living costs). As Robert Perrin of the Free Press pointed out, if the BLS shows a major "decline" in living costs, as the contract now stands the UAW could lose much of the 25c now being paid; and: "This would put the auto workers at a wage disadvantage with other industry workers, many of whom have had their cost-of-living payments cemented to their base wage."

Reopening the contract on this issue can also open the door for additional demands—the 20c outright wage increase and \$200 pensions proposed by Ford Local 600 and Chevrolet Local 659; the inclusion of the Model Clause for Fair Employment Practices proposed by these locals and by Dodge Local 3 and Chrysler Local 7.

### Chrysler Local 7 President Hits Corporation's Wage Cut

DETROIT.—Jesse Cundiff, president of Chrysler Local 7, CIO auto union, in his column in the union paper, "Citadel" wants to know why the company could not have foregone cutting wages one penny an hour on Dec. 1, 1952. The increase in the DSR fare from 15 cents to 20 cents each way for workers has meant a minimum increase of 50 cents a week for the overwhelming majority of workers, he notes.

Rents have gone up from \$5 to \$20 a month. Milk has gone up the same way. The price of haircuts have been increased 25 cents. Prices on numerous other items have risen.

President Cundiff wants to know "where is the price decline in Detroit?" The one penny cut resulted because of a so-called cost of living decrease claimed by the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

He goes on to say that UAW

members find it very difficult to accept the wage cut. He writes that workers find their economic facts differ with a BLS index.

He requests: "It seems to us that since the company is making a windfall of profits this year, in fact, the highest profit in recent years, the company could readily forego the one penny cut that is being instituted by the Chrysler Corp."

His column in the union paper was in the form of a letter to David Wallace, president of Chrysler Division, Jefferson-Kercheval plants, Detroit. The company reply to all such requests by the union was they couldn't afford it.

Meanwhile negotiations with Chrysler and Ford on UAW demands are getting nowhere. General Motors is expected to give its reply within a week. It's also expected to state, "we can't afford it," as have Ford and Chrysler.

### MORE MICHIGAN NEWS — See Page 15

HABNER  
BERRY

AFRICA in the WORLD TODAY

Negro Affairs Editor  
Daily Worker

See New Film, "South Africa on the March"

Sun., Jan. 11

2705 Joy Rd.

3 P.M. — Adm. 50c



ILLINOIS  
DUSABLE  
EDITION

# The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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28

JANUARY 11, 1953  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## THEY CAN BE SAVED!

An Editorial

THE CONSCIENCE of America is waking up in the case of the two Rosenbergs condemned to die in the electric chair.

It is no longer a sure thing that the men who planned this horrible execution in order to create fear and hysteria are going to be able to go through with it.

Washington's Congressmen and Senators heard the people's voice on Monday when nearly 3,000 men and women came from 22 states to urge commutation of the death sentence.

These delegations, which included Americans of all political views, told Congressmen and Senators truths about this case which they had never heard. They told them that this was the first death sentence ever handed down in peace time against alleged espionage agents in the history of the United States. They told them that leading world authorities, atom scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, and political figures were in grave doubt about the verdict and the trial. They told the Congressmen and Senators that the word of one single man is the entire evidence in this case.

MANY CONGRESSMEN listened earnestly. Some promised to act for clemency. The people's entry into the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs brings new hope that the fight can be won. The pleas for clemency are pouring in from every capital in the world. They come from men like the Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the British Queen, from 15 members of the Israel Knesset, from rabbis and priests, from writers and men and women of good will everywhere, regardless of how they view the innocence or guilt of the doomed mother and father of two children.

We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by.

But it will take ceaseless action from now on to win this fight for two human lives.

It means that everyone should be asked to speak out for clemency. This includes organizations, men and women, who up to now may have refused or been uninterested. Many people are changing their minds. The demand for clemency is now coming from many conservative sources. They feel that America's security does not require this execution, and that America's world position will be deeply undermined if the execution takes place.

It means letters, wires, delegations. It means peoples vigil picketing in front of Mayors, City Halls, state legislatures, asking them to memorialize the President to commute the death sentence. Killing the Rosenbergs who proclaim their innocence in the death house itself will not protect America or serve justice. Act now!



Michael and Robert, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, try to look cheerful after a visit to their parents in Sing Sing.

By MILTON HOWARD

DAY AND NIGHT, in all weather, they had been marching in front of the White House at the East Gate. Their banners carried pleas for presidential clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two boys aged nine and five. The marchers sometimes were down to a handful, a half dozen or so. Sometimes there were several dozen. On Monday, Jan. 5, their ranks were swelled by more than 2,500 men and women who had come from 22 states to join the clemency plea. The Vigil spilled over on to broad Pennsylvania Ave. for thousands of Washingtonians to see.

Their Clemency Vigil was entering its 200th hour. More than three thousand men and women of all faiths and political convictions had taken their place on the line at one time or another. Their placards quoted world figures.

CHAPLAIN to the British Queen, Dr. Charles E. Raven of Cambridge University, said: "I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs, both

in itself and from its inevitable effect on British and world opinion." Noted British writer Shaw Desmond, echoing the opinions of scores of top English writers, said: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the death sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire."

Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver, influential Republican, urged clemency. Top atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harold E. Urey urged clemency, saying: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

ADDING to the horror of the

case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in a unanimous opinion (Dec. 31) that U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's feeding of false "news" to the press claiming supporting evidence for his key witness was "wholly reprehensible" and "cannot be too severely condemned." The three federal judges went even further. They flatly stated that:

"... if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted." (Page 321, U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163.)

YET NO PAPER printed this Federal court admission that the hysteria-making tactics of the government prosecutor had been "prejudicial" to the defendants.

(Continued on Page 11)

## BARE MCCARTHY-MCCARRAN \$\$\$ SCANDAL

# Caught with Their Graft Showing



JUMPING JOE  
\$172,000

TOP RED-HUNTERS of both major parties got headlines again last week, but not the kind they wanted. Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy (R-Wis) and Pat McCarran (D-Nev) were caught in the limelight for the kind of deals which could be considered questionable for anyone holding public office.

Nevertheless, both men were sworn in without challenge as Congress opened, despite Republican electoral promises to clean out corrupt practices.

In jumping Joe McCarthy's case, the Senate Elections subcommittee revealed that he had made deposits totaling \$172,623.18 over a four-year period. In the same period his salary and expenses as a Senator came to \$15,000 a year.

MCCARRAN, in a pre-trial million-dollar damage suit in Las

Vegas, Nevada, was shown to have received favors from gambling racketeers and even to have intervened in a tax matter for the Flamingo Hotel, revealed by the Kefauver Committee to be under the control of the late gangster Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel.

Other facts brought out about McCarthy were:

- He got confidential data on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad while serving as a member of the Senate Banking Committee. He then used this information to run up a profit of \$35,000 speculating in stocks of Seaboard, which was heavily in debt to the RFC.

- He used money contributed for "fighting Communism" to make a neat profit through gambling in soybean futures. Again he had access to confidential government

information on the soybean market. At the time the Chinese Kuomintang was charged with manipulating the soybean market.

- "McCarthy's acceptance of a \$20,000 favor from the Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola company at the very time he was attacking the government for its manner of handling sugar control makes it difficult to determine whether Sen. McCarthy was working for the best interests of the government or for Pepsi-Cola" (from the committee report).

- He had a "personal fund" (a la Richard Nixon) for special needs to which such persons as an

(Continued on Page 13)

# Seek 40,000 New Readers

THE DRIVE to get 40,000 Worker readers will be kicked off this weekend at mass meetings and conferences, organized by Freedom of the Press Committee in Cleveland and Detroit. The meetings will be commemorate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the two papers, is addressing the meetings in these two major industrial cities of the mid-west.

Within the next week, he will speak to similar gathering in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Daily Worker was born in Chicago on Jan. 18, 1924.

In the east, there will be birth-

day affairs in Philadelphia on Jan. 16 Boston and New Haven on Jan. 17. Foreign Affairs editor John Pittman will speak in Philadelphia; associate editor Milton Howard in Boston; and staff writer Lester Rodney in New Haven.

A preliminary conference in Connecticut two weeks ago, attended by 14 Freedom of the Press Committee leaders in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain and Norwalk, set goals of 325 subs and 150 Worker circulation through delivery and 100 Daily Worker subs.

The various representatives, speaking for their local groups, agreed the goals—almost twice last year's—were minimal and easily reached. They expect to go above

them, as they did last year.

New Yorkers will open their campaign at a birthday affair Jan. 30. Trade unionists, however, will work out the details of their campaign, and organize for it, at a Freedom of the Press conference Thursday, Jan. 15. Pittman will address the conference.

Overall national goals for the campaign are 20,000 subs to The Worker and 15,000 weekend papers to be circulated through delivery. For the daily paper, the goals are 3,000 subs and 2,000 through delivery.

These goals, together with current subscriptions continuing beyond April, will mean a circulation increase of 80 percent for both papers.



MCCARRAN  
at Nevada Trial

# How U. S. Steel Is Selling Speedup

— See Back Page —



# Bus Strikers Block Mayor's Doublecross

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The pleading cries of "We're broke!" by the nine struck New York bus companies scarcely conceal their double-barraged attacks, in behalf of the Wall Street billionaires, on the living standards of all New Yorkers. The first barrel is aimed at the week-old strike of 8,200 transit workers, represented by the CIO Transport Workers Union. The other barrel is aimed at extracting a 15 or 20 cent fare from the city.

The solid, united strike has exposed the unholy alliance between the bus companies and the mayor in attempting to blackmail the city's passengers while undermining the workers' standards.

Early in the week, Mayor Impellitteri proposed that the striking workers be given a 40 hour week but that they accept a pay cut of from \$13 to \$30 a week. The strikers made it clear that they would fall for no such betrayal.

While more than 4,000 striking bus workers picketed City Hall Tuesday against the mayor's proposal to cut their wages, a major split in the city administration was developing behind the guarded doors of the mayor's office.

UNION LEADERS had agreed to meet with the mayor's transit committee and representative of the companies. Tuesday meeting of the negotiators, Impellitteri summoned members of the Board of Estimate into his inner office and read the riot act to them for not going along with his age-cut plan.

A few hours before TWU President Michael J. Quill had told a cheering rally of the 4,000 pickets that union leaders weren't even going to discuss the wage-cut plan and that Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union and a member of the Mayor's committee, had threatened to walk out rather than consider such a move.

Now it was revealed that even members of the Board of Estimate couldn't stomach the Mayor's conspiracy and had started to work on settlement plans of their own.

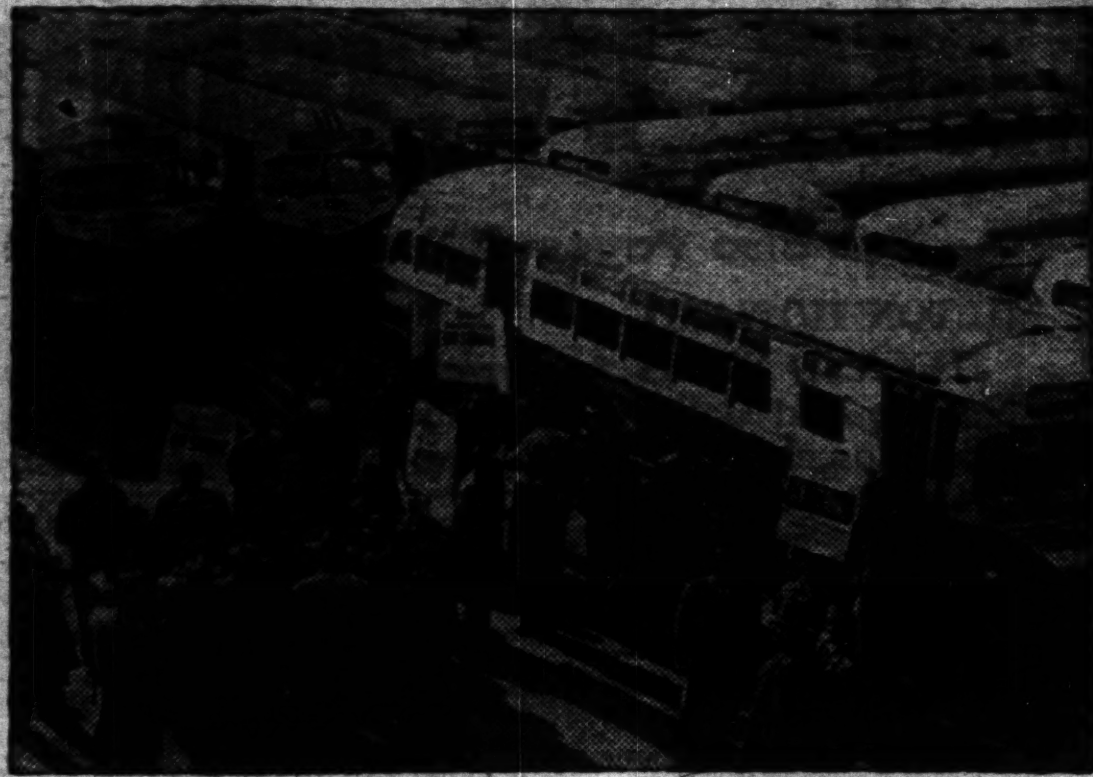
THE STRIKERS' anger at the Mayor's attempted sell-out and his effort to place responsibility on the union for the company demand for a fare hike, was reflected in their picket signs:

"No strikebreaking, Mr. Mayor . . . Stop Politicking With Our Bread and Butter . . . Impy, dear Impy, your offer's too skimpy."

The bus companies enlisted the daily newspapers in the campaign to blackmail the public into accepting a fare increase. Advertisements pleaded poverty and "explained" that the only way out of the strike was a 15 or 20 cent fare. NYC Omnibus Corp., tied to the Rockefeller dynasty and

## HERE'S HOW TO AID STRIKERS

- Send delegations to the Mayor, Board of Estimate and Councilmen, or wire and demand they stop playing the company game, that they stop playing politics with the issue, but instead that they give the bus workers what the city gave its employees — 40 hours with no cut in weekly earnings.
- Have your union or other organization pass a resolution declaring full support for the bus workers and in defense of the 10-cent fare, and let the Mayor and the companies know about it.
- Arouse the community in support of the strikers.
- Go individually or in delegations of your organization, to the nearest strike headquarters and tell the workers you are with them, and ready to help them with pickets, financially and every other way.
- Let those mentioned as mayorally candidates, like Rudolph Halley, District Attorney Hogan, Robert Wagner, Jr., and others know that you as a voter will watch what they do in this important strike situation.



STRIKING BUS DRIVERS and mechanics of New York's Transport Workers Union picket a garage. Note long lines of busses tied up.

## DISCLOSURES ARE OKAY BUT—

# Big Dock Racketeers Still Rule; DA Nabs Small Fish

By GEORGE MORRIS

WITH THE NEW YORK Crime Commission set to resume hearings next week, the public is asking: will it just be more hearings or will the exposed murderers, extortionists and racketeers finally be arrested and put on trial?

So far the grip has been strictly small potatoes. A raid by the Brooklyn District Attorney on the piers of the Atlantic Stevedoring Co. netted a haul of 21, mostly small-time bookies, kickback and gambling operators on the company's payroll. Their only "work" was taking care of their rackets on the piers. Hauled in with them was the paymaster and some subordinate employees.

But not a single big fish of the union top officialdom or the shipowner side has been brought up for trial so far. And most important, Albert Anastasia against whom there is a mountain of evidence as the "chief executioner" for Murder, Inc., remains free. The Crime Commission shortly before its year-end recess heard witnesses tell how Anastasia, directed the rubbing out of Peter Panto, ILA rank and file leader. Anastasia's hoodlum brother, Tony, hiring boss at the U. S. Steel and other docks, is also free.

"KING" JOE RYAN of the ILA, who was revealed to have taken at least \$9,850 in "gifts" from shipowners, including a single "donation" of \$7,500 from Daniels and Kennedy, Inc., is still free and operates as lifetime president of the union. There are stories in circulation that the mob in control is holding a reserve Capt. William Bradley of the tugboatmen to take the "King's" place. But that apparently is in the cards only if and when the "King" is removed either by the law or the rank and file.

Only three of Ryan's "second layer" lieutenants have landed in the clutches of the law so far from the looks of things they are given an option to take a lesser rap for lesser crimes. Edward Florio, for example, a Ryan organizer on Hoboken piers pleaded guilty to a perjury charge for not telling a grand jury the truth on certain of his income (gifts) and received only an 18-month sentence.



JOE RYAN "Gifts" from shipowners

MIKE CLEMENTE, ex-convict, Ryan's boss over southern piers along the Hudson, was indicted

for shaking down a company and Pat Ferrone, secretary of Local 1478, was indicted some days earlier for shaking down fur importers for \$70,000 before agreeing to yield in his phony "patriotism" and permit the unloading of Soviet furs.

The big question as the Crime Commission prepares for another show, is what will be done to make Albert Anastasia talk? Anastasia walked out of the hearings refusing to answer 97 questions put to him. He remains the principal living key to the unfinished clean-up of Murder Inc.

Also, what will the committee do about bringing back William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn D. A., New York Mayor and now Ambassador to Mexico, and putting him on the stand? Murder Inc. was prosecuted under O'Dwyer's D. A. ship in Brooklyn. His assistant who was in charge of handling the Peter Panto case told the crime hearings O'Dwyer ordered the case locked

(Continued on Page 11)

# Tenant Fight Meets New 'Loyalty Test'

FILL OUT and return in three days said the "loyalty oath" being sent to tenants in 342,000 government-owned housing units. Under a short three-line statement was the "subversive list" of 212 organizations compiled by the justice department.

But tenants were resisting. court tests were under way, and in another case, Chicago Housing Authority employees took a strong stand against the "oaths." In the Chicago test, employees will not have to take the oath after the five-man board voted against it. But two of the commissioners, one a member of the board of Inland Steel, wanted the House Un-Americans Committee to investigate the entire Chicago CHA.

IN NEW YORK the American Civil Liberties Union said it was studying means of a court test of

the constitutionality of the tenants' oaths.

No matter what the tenant does, he is in jeopardy of losing the roof over his head. So the best bet, many felt, was to refuse to sign. If he admits to membership at any time in any of the organizations, he is evicted; if he denies membership, an informer can falsely swear to his membership and the tenant faces a perjury rap.

THE ISSUE exploded into headlines when the Newark loyalty oath machinery was starting. Opposition came from the CIO and

## POINT OF ORDER A Penny Saved By ALAN MAX

Sen. Joe McCarthy is now leading candidate to deliver the main address for this year's Thrift Week. His subject: "How to Earn \$50,000 in Four Years and Save \$172,023.18."

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS John L. Lewis Stands Pat on T-H

LABOR IS IN NO mood to pull in its horns on the economic or legislative front despite the emergence of its arch foe, Robert Alphonse Taft, as the kingpin of the new Senate. One of the first events announced by Taft was the convening of "wide open" hearing on the Taft-Hartley Law, set for about about Feb. 1. But John L. Lewis, landing in New York after a South American trip, restated his demand for outright repeal of T-H, rather than amendment as proposed by AFL president George Meany.



LEWIS TAFT

Weighers and scalers belonging to three locals of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association won their six-day strike with a package raise of 32 cents an hour.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers filed suit in Kansas City, Mo., for elimination of school segregation in President Truman's home state. . . . Marine Cooks and Steward Port Agent Irv Dvorin led a delegation of 40 unionists to the pier where the Italian liner Vulcania was berthed to express sympathy and bring gifts to sailors deprived of shore leave under the Walter-McCarran Law.

## THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NAL reported that most of some 300 economists interviewed at a national conference expected a business decline in the last half of 1953 — "10 or 15" thought the present economic level will continue through 1953. . . . The AFL, meanwhile, warned its affiliates to be cautious on tying contracts to the cost of living index, noting also that the new index will be still more biased against labor.

After a 18-year struggle the ILGWU cracked through with a NLRB decision over the Perfection Garment Co. of Ranson and Martinsburg, W. Va., a key southern firm employing 525 workers. . . . Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, called on all unionists to speak out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. . . . After many years of struggle by rank and file forces, AFL Musicians Local 47, Los Angeles, voted 1,608 to 1,575 to merge with Negro Local 767. . . . AFL president Meany, praising some conclusions in the report of the Presidential Commission on Health, pledged full support for a federal health plan. . . . New York-New Jersey District 4 of the UE is rallying its locals for an all-out fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law. UE leaders James Maties, James Lustig and others face deportation or concentration camps under the law.

DEPARTMENT STORE cheers turned into groans at reports of sales for the first week following Christmas. During Christmas week sales went over a year earlier. The week ending Jan. 3 found them sliding back to eight percent below last year in New York, three percent in Philadelphia. . . .

Mariano Bishop, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, died of a heart attack. He figured prominently in the union's internal struggle as victorious candidate against George Baldanzi who formerly held the office but has since shifted to the AFL. . . . Officials of railway labor unions began negotiations in New York for a nationwide productivity wage increase.

the American Civil Liberties Union, whose counsel, Emil Oxfield said his organization would carry through a court test. Joel Jacobson of the Essex CIO Council asked instead of oaths "the erection of more public housing projects."

Chicago tenant organization leaders met and prepared to distribute 15,000 leaflets at projects, sent letters to church and labor groups to enlist support. There too a test case will be put to the courts.

FEDERAL Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley indicated his office was not going to stop with the 342,000 families in government-owned housing. He'd like also to turn the forms loose on another 384,000 families who live in locally-owned housing projects built with federal funds.

Authority for the loyalty oaths came on an amendment to the housing bill in the hectic closing days of the last Congress by a rider introduced by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep-NY).



## Tell Facts on Chicago's Worst School Crisis

CHICAGO.—"Dilapidated . . . unsanitary . . . overcrowded . . . hazardous." That was the language of the testimony on Chicago schools before the Board of Education budget hearing last week.

It added up to a gruesome picture of the worst crisis in the history of the schools here. It showed the victimization of Chicago school children, and especially the Negro children.

The PTAs and the civic groups told the story in blunt language. A father told the plight of his son in a classroom of 53 children. A mother pleaded for the replacement of a fire escape to a fourth-floor gymnasium.

Gravely, Mrs. Morris Greenberg of the Southeast Council of the PTA, told of the 26 schools in her district. "Ten have fire hazards," she said, "13 need improvement in essential utilities, six have no as-

sembly halls, eight have no gymnasiums, seven have no lunchroom facilities of any kind."

Speakers hammered at what they called the crux of the problem—the stingy \$50,000,000 fund for four years of school building, provided by state legislation through a bond issue.

The \$50,000,000 (spent for armaments by the U. S. government every three hours of every day of the year) has failed to keep the Chicago schools space of the new needs, let alone the old ones.

Dr. John A. Lapp of the Citizens Schools Committee called on the School Board to seek new legislation in the coming session of the General Assembly for another \$50,000,000 bond issue.

The Horner School, for example, was described as having been "built originally as a warehouse, with concrete floors, insufficient toilets and miserable heating."

The Ross School at 61st and

Wabash, half of it built in 1885, was termed "hazardous" by Mrs. John Allen of the Central Council of the PTA.

"The girls of three floors," she said, "must all use a toilet on the second floor; the boys must travel over to the new building."

"A room in the basement used for a gym has crumbling brick walls and patches of ancient linoleum curling up at the edges, a ready trap for children's feet."

"The assembly hall can seat only one-fourth of the children. The library is a makeshift conversion of space in the basement of the old building."

The West Side has one firetrap schoolhouse that pre-dates the Civil war. The 62-year-old Kozminski School in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area is 25 percent over capacity, has no lunchroom or playground. The McCosh School at 6543 Champlain was labelled "one big firetrap."

## What's On?

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CHICAGO RALLY for the defense of the five St. Louis victims of the Smith Act. Sat., Jan. 17, 8:30 p.m. at Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Auspices: CRC.

MEET Karen Morley at a reception Sunday, Jan. 11, 6 p.m. at the South Side Community Art Center, 3831 S. Michigan Ave.

WHAT'S Behind the Headlines in Africa? See the revealing movie, "Africa Uncovered," African cultural exhibit, songs, dances, artwork. Speaker: Abner Berry, Negro Affairs Editor of the Daily Worker. Sunday, Jan. 18—6 p.m. South Side Art Center, 3831 S. Michigan. Admission 50c. Presented by Labor Youth League.

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## Tenants Fight Taking Housing Loyalty Oath

(Continued from Page 16)

ing because the schools are also publicly-financed institutions."

A meeting of some 50 tenants at Dearborn Homes last week protested against the oaths. A number of those present said they would refuse to sign.

Mrs. Sarah Hubbard, tenant leader at the Altgeld Gardens project, stated this week: "The defeat of the loyalty oaths lies within the hands of the people. We must solicit every decent-thinking individual's aid to see that our constitutional rights are not taken away."

A DEMOCRATIC precinct cap-

tain at Altgeld Gardens, Major Fitch, said that he was enlisting support for the fight against the oaths among the tenants and among his fellow members of the CIO United Steelworkers Local 65 at South Works.

Said Fitch: "This is a violation of our constitutional rights. The big guys will call anyone a communist who fights for the things they are entitled to, in order to silence them."

Jesse Clanton, chairman of the Tenants Council at Brooks Project on the West Side, said another meeting of the joint committee would be held this week to propose further action.

## UN Wives Reply to Messages Of Chicago Women for Peace

CHICAGO.—From wives of peace among all nations."

numerous UN delegation heads, the Chicago Women for Peace this week received responses to their New Year peace greetings.

Mrs. Idell Umbles, chairman of the CWP, said the organization had written to the wives expressing the hope that "the friendship of all peoples may bring peace in the New Year."

The reply from Mrs. Richard S. Bright, wife of the UN delegation leader from Liberia, declared: "Thank you for your greeting. I too join ardently in the wish for

Other responses came from Mrs. Henryk Birecka, wife of the permanent representative of Poland in the UN, Emilio Nunez Portuondo, representative of Cuba, Mr. and Mrs. V. Zorin of the Soviet delegation, Senora de Echeverri Cortes of the Colombia UN delegation.

Among the responses to similar greetings sent to women's organizations in the U. S. and throughout the world was a cablegram from the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee wishing the CWP "success in your efforts to win world peace."

## How U.S. Steel Is 'Selling' Speedup

(Continued from Page 16)

hair-raising terms:

"When management tells workers that production must be more efficient to meet competition, management is, in reality, passing on to the workers the demands made by the workers themselves acting as customers."

THEN, two films that magically dispose of U. S. Steel's fabulous profits. First, it is pointed out that "Corporation" is the legal name for a group of persons who furnish the tools of production used in a particular business."

Then, the final episode deals with "the cost of using the tools, or as it is frequently called 'the profit.'"

Brickhill wrote that the films were "heart-rending . . . The poor company . . . wages

too high . . . production so, so . . . and Oh, my, what large excess profits tax they have to pay to the government. Now, please don't mention about the huge salaries of the company executives—you'll spoil the plot."

THE WORKERS are sleeping through much of the movies, and tons of the literature is going

unread. But in the judgment of one sub-griever in the Gary Works, "some of this foul stuff is bound to sink in."

"It's up to the union and to the guys who know the score to counteract this propaganda," he remarked.

"We're heading for trouble in steel—and there no 'drag at the White House' this trip."

## Fishermen's Local Urges Unity In Alaska Fish, Canning Industry

SEATTLE, Jan. 5. — A united approach to negotiations among all unions in the Alaska fishing and canning industry has been proposed here by the annual conference of Fishermen's Local 3.

The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union of

negotiations for a 1953 wage increase for workers in the industry.

All Alaska fishing, cannery and other shoreworkers' unions would be invited to coordinate their demands under the Local proposal.

On negotiations, the local took note of industry threats to attempt to impose wage cuts next year.

## SHOP TALK

THE CASE for labor unity was stated last week as pointedly as we could tell it by the big business magazine, "U. S. News and World Report" (Jan. 2):

"Meat packing firms are due to get new union demands on wages under a reopening clause effective February 15," they said.

"Rivalry between CIO and AFL unions in the industry will make it difficult for either group to stage a big walkout, since the competing union probably would sign up without a struggle." (They hope.)

THE RECENT Indiana State CIO convention put heavy emphasis on legislative action. Its most newsworthy action was a plan for a series of one-day state legislative conferences during the session of Legislature. According to the proposal:

"Delegates would be briefed on the legislative program, get reports on progress of bills of interest, watch the General Assembly in action and make carefully planned visits to legislators."

"We recommend that these delegates be rotated by locals and councils. When they return to the plant, these delegates should be placed on the mailing list to receive Daily Legislative Bulletins to keep the 'feel' of the General Assembly."

NOTES: The Wisconsin Steel rolling mills men who staged that pre-Xmas "sick" strike didn't win their holiday premium pay fight, but they did open up a long overdue fight-back against intolerable conditions in the Harvester steel plant. . . . A date was being set this week in an NLRB election between the CIO and AFL packinghouse unions among the 3,500 workers at the Wilson plant in Chicago. . . . At the West Pullman Harvester plant last week, one worker got 177 shopmates to send greetings to Ike, asking him to fulfill his promise of peace in Korea.

AN IMPRESSIVE string of settlements was announced last week by the AFL Blacksmiths in the Chicago area.

At Atlas Forging in Cicero, they won a 12½ cent hourly wage boost, plus other benefits.

At Columbia Tool Steel, in Chicago Heights, they got the same kind of a package. Their novel contract at the All-Steel Equipment Co. in Aurora provides sick and disability benefits up to 81 percent of the workers' regular wage for as long as 500 weeks.

And at a new-organized shop in Chicago, at McDonnell and Miller, they won a 20-cent hourly hike.

AT the U. S. Steel and Republic plants here, workers have taken "a wage cut." The plant canteens have raised their prices again.

A cup of tea is now 15 cents. Sandwiches, soup, milk sell for "Palmer House prices."

The canteens are run by Factory Stores, Inc., an outfit veiled in mystery. They run the food concessions and the steel companies shrug off all beefs about the prices.

But the workers are convinced that somewhere down the line the steel firms are tapping off a golden flow of profits from these lucrative canteens.

A MARATHON 146-day strike of 150 CIO Oil Workers at the Swift Technical Products plant in Hammond, Ind. was settled last Saturday.

The deadlock developed over the company's insistence that the wage boost, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval, become void if the WSB is abolished.

The union finally won its point that the six-cent increase will go into effect automatically if the WSB dies.

The plant located at 165th and Indianapolis Boulevard, refines glycerine and other oils as by-products from meat-packing operations.

DURING last summer's steel strike, the Inland Steel workers had to man a bridge bodily to prevent the ore boats from going through. Next time, that may not be necessary.

Seamen on the five Inland ore carriers are now members of the CIO United Steelworkers.

This is one of the final links in the union's drive to organize the entire steel industry, from the iron ore mines to the finished product.

The most effective organizing job was done by the shoreside mill workers who persuaded the Great Lakes seamen to come into the union.



# How U.S. Steel Is 'Selling' Speedup



IT was a "routine" gangster slaying. Milton Glickman, West Side hoodlum, was found this week in an auto trunk, with three bullets in his head.

What we want to know is this:

Why was Glickman, a lifelong gambler, employed in the big new Ford jet plant—where applicants for work have to pass an FBI screening?

Was he, in fact, mixed up in a concession to run the horse-betting racket in the plant—granted in exchange for company "protection" against honest unionism?

THE APPOINTMENT of a Negro to Gov. Stratton's cabinet was progress. But South Siders don't consider that a substitute for an FEPC.

The broadest lineup of organizational strength thus far is shaping up behind Illinois FEPC legislation, sparked by the Illinois NAACP.

With the Republicans holding a majority in both houses in the new legislature, they are right on the spot on this issue.

PULITZER prize winner in 1941, cartoonist Jakob Burck found himself, at the end of 1952, a victim of the McCarran dragnet. Proceedings aimed at deporting Burck, staff artist of the Chicago Sun-Times, have been instituted by the Justice Department because in the early 1930s he worked as cartoonist for the Daily Worker. Since those days he has supported the Truman war policies but that failed to satisfy the witchhunters.

"WHAT'LL ya have?" Rats and insects? Yes, that's what federal pure food administration found in the Pabst Brewing Company's beer ingredients in their Peoria, Illinois plant.

That was in June, 1951. But the Department of Justice was too busy hounding Communists. And the giant beer firm's "golden flow" trickled into the high offices in Washington.

Last week, congressional probes found that the Pabst company received "favored treatment" from the Department of Justice in that the prosecution was dropped for "lack of evidence."

THE "LOYALTY OATH" hysteria hasn't stupefied the Illinois Education Association.

At their annual convention here last week at the Sherman Hotel, they said once again and in stronger terms than ever, "No loyalty oaths for teachers."

The organization also took a strong stand against witch-hunting the school textbooks which do not contain the McCarthy-McCarran version of American history.

By CARL HIRSCH

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—The steel workers call it "Operation Malarkey." It's a million-dollar propaganda campaign by U. S. Steel beamed at the minds of men in the plants.

It's movies, pamphlets, lectures, the folksy "U. S. Steel News" magazine, and a free gift subscription to a stultifying journal called "Guideposts." This brain-softening process is now reaching its climax in the mills here.

"There's never been anything like it," a coke plant worker in Gary told us, "When the company spends that kind of money, the men keep asking what's the gizmo."

At the big South Works plant

in South Chicago, there are now magazine racks in every locker room—weighed down with free reading matter.

A current gag runs: "A guy in my division got ruptured last week—yeah, he tried to carry home too much company literature."

THE MAIN LINE of the propaganda drive is, of course, the Steel Trust's plea of poverty. It was explained to the workers by George Brickhill, Division No. 9 griever, in his column in the Local 65 "South Works Bulletin."

"Management hopes that you will blame one another for their tragic plight," wrote Brickhill, "Maybe you might tell them to



"What's the gizmo . . . ?"



ILLINOIS  
DUSABLE  
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1953

take back your last pay raise—that is, if you have got holes in your head."

This is a propaganda drive to justify the man-burning speedup, to water down the new steel wage talks slated to begin May 1, to explain away cutbacks in production which may develop later this year.

HUB of the company pro-

gram is a skull-crushing series of four films, shown on company time. A canned lecture and a booklet goes with each.

First comes one on "working together—so that the stockholders may receive a fair share for the use of the tools they furnish."

Next comes a thriller called "The Customer Is Boss." This one explains speedup in these

(See Page 15)

## CHA Tenants Fight 'Oaths'

CHICAGO.—An intensive fight-back against thought-control oaths for tenants in the federal housing projects here took shape this week in a series of meetings and actions.

A group of 40 tenant leaders, who met last week at the Metropolitan Community Church, took these steps:

- Some 15,000 protest leaflets were prepared for distribution to the tenants in all projects here who are being asked to take an oath that neither they nor their families are members of the 212 organizations on the so-called "Attorney General's List."

- Letters are going out to church groups and labor organizations, asking their support in the fight against the oaths.

- A test case will be carried in to the courts to get the oath declared unconstitutional.

THE MEETING, chaired by

Ruby Callier, chairman of the Tenants Council at Cabrini Project, was attended by tenants from six projects.

Attorney Elmer Segal told the gathering that "if the loyalty oath is sustained, it means that any child can be denied public school."

(See Page 15)



ILLINOIS  
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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

## Appeal for 2,500 Worker Readers

### Join in the free press drive

A NEW and more reactionary administration is taking over in Washington. Readers of our paper know what to expect.

New attacks on labor, striking at the right to bargain . . . an Eisenhower-Taft lineup with the Dixiecrats to block civil rights and unleash new violence against the Negro people . . . a new assault from the McCarrans, McCarthys and other Un-Americans against civil liberties . . . the danger that the Korean war will be extended instead of stopped.

The millionaire press is preparing the way for these attacks. Their job is the "softening up" process—the campaign of Big Lies, intimidation, thought-control.

What a job they could do if Americans had no source for the truth! What a blackout of freedom if the people had no access to a free press!

IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS, the Daily Worker and The Worker have had to ask the readers to provide \$50,000 for continued publication. They came through in splendid style.

This example of devotion to the continued existence of a working class Marxist paper must now be expressed in terms of growing numbers of readers.

If anything, this appeal for readers is even more urgent than the appeal for funds. We will be able to measure the fight for peace, democracy and economic security in terms of our circulation.

Where our paper has readers and influence, there we will find the workers fighting grievances more militantly in the shop, the struggle for FEPC taking clearer shape, the demand for peace in Korea being sounded by more powerful numbers.

THE BIG circulation drive begins Jan. 15. We are out for 2,500 readers in this area—2,000 in mail subscriptions and a 500 increase in bundle orders.

You have noted that in the last two weeks, the editors of The Worker have begun to act on your suggestions for an improved paper.

But only you can determine the effectiveness of this paper—by the way that you build its circulation among your shopmates, neighbors, friends.

#### Here Is What You Can Do:

1. Renew your own subscription immediately. Take advantage of the special Daily and Sunday Worker combination offer of \$10 a year.

2. List the people you know who would get something out of reading our paper and ask them to subscribe.

Order a small bundle of papers weekly to help promote regular readers.



## THEY CAN BE SAVED!

An Editorial

THE CONSCIENCE of America is waking up in the case of the two Rosenbergs condemned to die in the electric chair.

It is no longer a sure thing that the men who planned this horrible execution in order to create fear and hysteria are going to be able to go through with it.

Washington's Congressmen and Senators heard the people's voice on Monday when nearly 3,000 men and women came from 22 states to urge commutation of the death sentence.

These delegations, which included Americans of all political views, told Congressmen and Senators truths about this case which they had never heard. They told them that this was the first death sentence ever handed down in peace time against alleged espionage agents in the history of the United States. They told them that leading world authorities, atom scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, and political figures were in grave doubt about the verdict and the trial. They told the Congressmen and Senators that the word of one single man is the entire evidence in this case.

MANY CONGRESSMEN listened earnestly. Some promised to act for clemency. The people's entry into the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs brings new hope that the fight can be won. The pleas for clemency are pouring in from every capital in the world. They come from men like the Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the British Queen, from 15 members of the Israel Knesset, from rabbis and priests, from writers and men and women of good will everywhere, regardless of how they view the innocence or guilt of the doomed mother and father of two children.

We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by.

But it will take ceaseless action from now on to win this fight for two human lives.

It means that everyone should be asked to speak out for clemency. This includes organizations, men and women, who up to now may have refused or been uninterested. Many people are changing their minds. The demand for clemency is now coming from many conservative sources. They feel that America's security does not require this execution, and that America's world position will be deeply undermined if the execution takes place.

It means letters, wires, delegations. It means peoples vigil picketing in front of Mayors, City Halls, state legislatures, asking them to memorialize the President to commute the death sentence. Killing the Rosenbergs who proclaim their innocence in the death house itself will not protect America or serve justice. Act now!



Michael and Robert, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, try to look cheerful after a visit to their parents in Sing Sing.

# Save - Rosenbergs Appeals Pour Into Washington

— See also Pages 4, 8 and 9 for Rosenberg case news —

By MILTON HOWARD

DAY AND NIGHT, in all weather, they had been marching in front of the White House at the East Gate. Their banners carried pleas for presidential clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two boys aged nine and five. The marchers sometimes

were down to a handful, a half dozen or so. Sometimes there were several dozen. On Monday, Jan. 5, their ranks were swelled by more than 2,500 men and women who had come from 22 states to join the clemency plea. The Vigil spilled over on to broad Pennsylvania Ave. for thousands of Washingtonians to see.

Their Clemency Vigil was entering its 200th hour. More than three thousand men and women of all faiths and political convictions had taken their place on the line at one time or another. Their placards quoted world figures.

CHAPLAIN to the British Queen, Dr. Charles E. Raven of Cambridge University, said: "I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs, both

in itself and from its inevitable effect on British and world opinion." Noted British writer Shaw Desmond, echoing the opinions of scores of top English writers, said: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the death sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire."

Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver, influential Republican, urged clemency. Top atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harold E. Urey urged clemency, saying: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

ADDING to the horror of the

case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in a unanimous opinion (Dec. 31) that U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's feeding of false "news" to the press claiming supporting evidence for his key witness was "wholly reprehensible" and "cannot be too severely condemned." The three federal judges went even further. They flatly stated that:

"... if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted." (Page 321, U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163.)

YET NO PAPER printed this Federal court admission that the hysteria-making tactics of the government prosecutor had been "prejudicial" to the defendants. (Continued on Page 11)

## BARE MCCARTHY-MCCARRAN \$\$\$ SCANDAL

# Caught with Their Graft Showing



JUMPING JOE  
\$172,000

TOP RED-HUNTERS of both major parties got headlines again last week, but not the kind they wanted. Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy (R-Wis) and Pat McCarran (D-Nev) were caught in the limelight for the kind of deals which could be considered questionable for anyone holding public office.

Nevertheless, both men were sworn in without challenge as Congress opened, despite Republican electoral promises to clean out corrupt practices.

In jumping Joe McCarthy's case, the Senate Elections subcommittee revealed that he had made deposits totaling \$172,623.18 over a four-year period. In the same period his salary and expenses as a Senator came to \$15,000 a year.

MCCARRAN, in a pre-trial million-dollar damage suit in Las

Vegas, Nevada, was shown to have received favors from gambling racketeers and even to have intervened in a tax matter for the Flamingo Hotel, revealed by the Kefauver Committee to be under the control of the late gangster Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel.

Other facts brought out about McCarthy were:

- He got confidential data on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad while serving as a member of the Senate Banking Committee. He then used this information to run up a profit of \$35,000, speculating in stocks of Seaboard, which was heavily in debt to the RFC.

- He used money contributed for "fighting Communism" to make a neat profit through gambling in soybean futures. Again he had access to confidential government

information on the soybean market. At the time the Chinese Kuomintang was charged with manipulating the soybean market.

- McCarthy's acceptance of a \$20,000 favor from the Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola company at the very time he was attacking the government for its manner of handling sugar control makes it difficult to determine whether Sen. McCarthy was working for the best interests of the government or for Pepsi-Cola (from the committee report).

- He had a "personal fund" (a la Richard Nixon) for special needs to which such persons as an

(Continued on Page 13)

# Seek 40,000 New Readers

THE DRIVE to get 40,000 Worker readers will be kicked off this weekend at mass meetings and conferences, organized by Freedom of the Press Committee in Cleveland and Detroit. The meetings will be commemorate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the two papers, is addressing the meetings in these two major industrial cities of the mid-west.

Within the next week, he will speak to similar gathering in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Daily Worker was born in Chicago on Jan. 13, 1924.

In the east, there will be birth-

day affairs in Philadelphia on Jan. 16 Boston and New Haven on Jan. 17. Foreign Affairs editor John Pittman will speak in Philadelphia; associate editor Milton Howard in Boston; and staff writer Lester Rodney in New Haven.

A preliminary conference in Connecticut two weeks ago, attended by 14 Freedom of the Press Committee leaders in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain and Norwalk, set goals of 325 subs and 150 Worker circulation through delivery and 100 Daily Worker subs.

The various representatives, speaking for their local groups, agreed the goals—almost twice last year's—were minimal and easily reached. They expect to go above

them, as they did last year.

New Yorkers will open their campaign at a birthday affair Jan. 30. Trade unionists, however, will work out the details of their campaign, and organize for it, at a Freedom of the Press conference Thursday, Jan. 15. Pittman will address the conference.

Overall national goals for the campaign are 20,000 subs to The Worker and 15,000 weekend papers to be circulated through delivery. For the daily paper, the goals are 3,000 subs and 2,000 through delivery.

These goals, together with current subscriptions continuing beyond April, will mean a circulation increase of 30 percent for both papers.



MCCARRAN  
at Nevada Trial

# Migrants Kept in Filth Says NAACP

— See Back Page —



# Bus Strikers Block Mayor's Doublecross

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The pleading cries of "We're broke!" by the nine struck New York bus companies scarcely conceal their double-barraged attacks, in behalf of the Wall Street billionaires, on the living standards of all New Yorkers. The first barrel is aimed at the week-old strike of 8,200 transit workers, represented by the CIO Transport Workers Union. The other barrel is aimed at extracting a 15 or 20 cent fare from the city.

The solid, united strike has exposed the unholy alliance between the bus companies and the mayor in attempting to blackmail the city's passengers while undermining the workers' standards.

Early in the week, Mayor Impellitteri proposed that the striking workers be given a 40 hour week but that they accept a pay cut of from \$13 to \$30 a week. The strikers made it clear that they would fall for no such betrayal.

While more than 4,000 striking bus workers picketed City Hall Tuesday against the mayor's proposal to cut their wages, a major split in the city administration was developing behind the guarded doors of the mayor's office.

UNION LEADERS had agreed to meet with the mayor's transit committee and representative of the companies. Tuesday meeting of the negotiators, Impellitteri summoned members of the Board of Estimate into his inner office and read the riot act to them for not going along with his age-cut plan.

A few hours before TWU President Michael J. Quill had told a cheering rally of the 4,000 pickets that union leaders weren't even going to discuss the wage-cut plan and that Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union and a member of the Mayor's committee, had threatened to walk out rather than consider such a move.

Now it was revealed that even members of the Board of Estimate couldn't stomach the Mayor's conspiracy and had started to work on settlement plans of their own.

THE STRIKERS' anger at the Mayor's attempted sell-out and his effort to place responsibility on the union for the company demand for a fare hike, was reflected in their picket signs:

"No strikebreaking, Mr. Mayor . . . Stop Politicking With Our Bread and Butter . . . Impy, dear Impy, your offer's too skimpy."

The bus companies enlisted the daily newspapers in the campaign to blackmail the public into accepting a fare increase. Advertisements pleaded poverty and "explained" that the only way out of the strike was a 15 or 20 cent fare. NYC Omnibus Corp., tied to the Rockefeller dynasty and

(Continued on Page 13)

## HERE'S HOW TO AID STRIKERS

- Send delegations to the Mayor, Board of Estimate and Councilmen, wire and demand they stop playing the company game, that they stop playing politics with the issue, but instead that they give the bus workers what the city gave its employees - 40 hours with no cut in weekly earnings.

- Have your union or other organization pass a resolution declaring full support for the bus workers and in defense of the 10-cent fare, and let the Mayor and the companies know about it.

- Arouse the community in support of the strikers.

- Go individually or in delegations of your organization, to the nearest strike headquarters and tell the workers you are with them, and ready to help them with pickets, financially and every other way.

- Let those mentioned as mayoralty candidates, like Rudolph Halley, District Attorney Hogan, Robert Wagner, Jr., and others know that you as a voter will watch what they do in this important strike situation.



STRIKING BUS DRIVERS and mechanics of New York's Transport Workers Union picket a garage. Note long lines of busses tied up.

## DISCLOSURES ARE OKAY BUT—

# Big Dock Racketeers Still Rule; DA Nabs Small Fish

By GEORGE MORRIS

WITH THE NEW YORK Crime Commission set to resume hearings next week, the public is asking: will it just be more hearings or will the exposed murderers, extortionists and racketeers finally be arrested and put on trial?

So far the crop has been strictly small potatoes. A raid by the Brooklyn District Attorney on the piers of the Atlantic Stevedoring Co. netted a haul of 21, mostly small-time bookies, kickback and gambling operators on the company's payroll. Their only "work" was taking care of their rackets on the piers. Hauled in with them was the paymaster and some subordinate employees.

But not a single big fish of the union top-officialdom or the shipowner side has been brought up for trial so far. And most important, Albert Anastasia against whom there is a mountain of evidence as the "chief executioner" for Murder, Inc., remains free. The Crime Commission shortly before its year-end recess heard witnesses tell how Anastasia, directed the rubbing out of Peter Panto, ILA rank and file leader. Anastasia's hoodlum brother, Tony, hiring boss at the U. S. Steel and other docks, is also free.

"KING" JOE RYAN of the ILA, who was revealed to have taken at least \$9,850 in "gifts" from shipowners, including a single "donation" of \$7,500 from Daniels and Kennedy, Inc., is still free and operates as lifetime president of the union. There are stories in circulation that the mob in control is holding a reserve Capt. William Bradley of the tugboatmen to take the "King's" place. But that apparently is in the cards only if and when the "King" is removed either by the law or the rank and file.

Only three of Ryan's "second layer" lieutenants have landed in the clutches of the law so far from the looks of things they are given an option to take a lesser rap for lesser crimes. Edward Florio, for example, a Ryan organizer on Hoboken piers pleaded guilty to a perjury charge for not telling a grand jury the truth on certain of his income (grat) and received only a 18-month sentence.



JOE RYAN "Gifts" from shipowners

MIKE CLEMENTE, ex-convict, Ryan's boss over southern piers along the Hudson, was indicted

# Tenant Fight Meets New 'Loyalty Test'

FILL OUT and return in three days said the "loyalty oath" being sent to tenants in 342,000 government-owned housing units. Under a short three-line statement was the "subversive list" of 212 organizations compiled by the justice department.

But tenants were resisting, court tests were under way, and in another case, Chicago Housing Authority employees took a strong stand against the "oaths." In the Chicago test, employees will not have to take the oath after the five-man board voted against it. But two of the commissioners, one a member of the board of Inland Steel, wanted the House Un-Americans Committee to investigate the entire Chicago CHA.

IN NEW YORK the American Civil Liberties Union said it was studying means of a point test of

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

# John L. Lewis Stands Pat on T-H

LABOR IS IN NO mood to pull in its horns on the economic or legislative front despite the emergence of its arch foe, Robert Alphonse Taft, as the kingpin of the new Senate. One of the first events announced by Taft was the convening of "wide open" hearing on the Taft-Hartley Law, set for about Feb. 1. But John L. Lewis, landing in New York after a South American trip, restated his demand for outright repeal of T-H, rather than amendment as proposed by AFL president George Meany.



LEWIS TAFT

Weighers and scalers belonging to three locals of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association won their six-day strike with a package raise of 32 cents an hour.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers filed suit in Kansas City, Mo., for elimination of school segregation in President Truman's home state . . . Marine Cooks and Steward Port Agent Irv Dvorin led a delegation of 40 unionists to the pier where the Italian liner Vulcania was berthed to express sympathy and bring gifts to sailors deprived of shore leave under the Walter-McCarran Law.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NAL reported that most of some 300 economists interviewed at a national conference expected a business decline in the last half of 1953 - "10 or 15" thought the present economic level will continue through 1953. . . . The AFL, meanwhile, warned its affiliates to be cautious on tying contracts to the cost of living index, noting also that the new index will be still more biased against labor.

After a 18-year struggle the ILGWU cracked through with a NLRB decision over the Perfection Garment Co. of Ranson and Martinsburg, W. Va., a key southern firm employing 525 workers. . . . Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, called on all unionists to speak out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. . . . After many years of struggle by rank and file forces, AFL Musicians Local 47, Los Angeles, voted 1,608 to 1,575 to merge with Negro Local 767. . . . AFL president Meany, praising some conclusions in the report of the Presidential Commission on Health, pledged full support for a federal health plan. . . . New York-New Jersey District 4 of the UE is rallying its locals for an all-out fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law. UE leaders James Matles, James Lustig and others face deportation or concentration camps under the law.

DEPARTMENT STORE cheers turned into groans at reports of sales for the first week following Christmas. During Christmas week sales went over a year earlier. The week ending Jan. 3 found them sliding back to eight percent below last year in New York, three percent in Philadelphia. . . .

Mariano Bishop, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, died of a heart attack. He figured prominently in the union's internal struggle as victorious candidate against George Baldanzi who formerly held the office but has since shifted to the AFL. . . . Officials of railway labor unions began negotiations in New York for a nationwide productivity wage increase.

the American Civil Liberties Union, whose counsel, Emil Oxford said his organization would carry through a court test. Joel Jacobson of the Essex CIO Council asked instead of oaths "the erection of more public housing projects."

Chicago tenant organization leaders met and prepared to distribute 15,000 leaflets at projects, sent letters to church and labor groups to enlist support. There too a test case will be put to the courts.

FEDERAL Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley indicated his office was not going to stop with the 342,000 families in government-owned housing. He'd like also to turn the forms loose on another 384,000 families who live in locally owned housing projects built with federal funds.

Authority for the loyalty oaths came on an amendment to the housing bill in the hectic closing days of the last Congress by a rider introduced by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep-NY).

## POINT OF ORDER

### A Penny Saved

By ALAN MAX

Sen. Joe McCarthy is now leading candidate to deliver the main address for this year's Third Week. His subject: "How to Earn \$50,000 in Four Years and Save \$175,000!"



# Greetings from British Daily Worker to Nelson

## FROM SWEDEN

Stockholm, Sweden.

"The Swedish working class knows by now about your courageous struggle for democracy in Spain and in your own country. Several articles have appeared in our newspapers about the horrible sentence against you and about your treatment in prison. As an intellectual I know of the ever growing opinion, even in conservative circles, that the regime that has condemned you has nothing in common with democracy and culture.

"It may comfort you that so many in this country feel with you and will raise their voices for your liberty.

"I send you the best wishes for you personally and for the cause that you fight, for closer international friendship and peace.

Yours,  
John Takman  
Doctor of Medicine



STEVE NELSON

"Ring out the old, ring in the new  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the shapes of foul disease  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

—Tennyson.

From J. R. Campbell, British Daily Worker

Best wishes and good cheer on your 50th birthday, for peace and freedom of all political prisoners.

A Group of Friends from York, Penna.

## FROM PARIS

Dear Friend,

We, here in France know for what you are in prison. We think that it will not be for a long time. Be sure that we are doing all possible to help you and to change the world into a better one—the world that we wish.

Peace will be!

A Family of your French Friends.

Dear Steve,

This is your 50th birthday anniversary, which you are forced to spend behind the brutal walls of a prison. That which to your jailers is a crime—your persevering and courageous fight for the happiness of your people—in our eyes is really your glory!

The true France thinks of you Steve, in complete solidarity with you, and works for you as we work for all those who suffer because they do battle for the happiness of mankind.

With fraternal love,  
Guy Varlin.

## FROM ENGLAND

Dear Comrade,

Sincere greetings on your 50th birthday, and to express my admiration for your magnificent courage in your fight for liberty and freedom and all that is good in mankind.

Yours sincerely,  
James Murray

Dear Steve Nelson,

It is a privilege to send you birthday greetings on the occasion of your 50th birthday. Anyone who joined the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War knowing that it was a vital front in the fight against Fascism deserves the undying admiration of progressive mankind.

To those who have continued the fight in their own countries and especially in the U.S.A. today, such as yourself, we have a debt almost impossible to repay. But you may like to know that here is one who is aware of your courage and your achievements.

Yours fraternally,  
T. G. Bopner

## Birthday Greetings

Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson,  
Hillsboro, N. H.

Pat King, Butte, Mont.

Clara Jorgensen,  
Askov, Minn.

R.S.N., New York

Friends in Flushing, N.Y.

A. Amery, E. Pepperell,  
Mass.

## Greetings

A Steel Worker from McKeesport, Pa.

## Birthday Greetings!

Your Hungarian Friend from Homestead, Pa.

A personal greeting  
to Steve Nelson on his  
birthday from a good  
friend.

Sam Liss

The overwhelming response to the call to greet Steve Nelson on his 50th birthday through the pages of this paper has made it necessary to continue printing the greetings in this current, third birthday page.

Wire and write Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg, Pa., demanding Nelson's immediate freedom on bail.

Greetings from a group of Building Trades Workers. We are working for your freedom.

50th Birthday Greetings  
to  
People's Fighter and Hero  
Steve Nelson

Christmas and Comradely  
Greetings to Pittsburgh 6  
Fighters for People's Rights  
and Socialism

A Comrade-Friend

Greetings and warmest regards on your  
50th birthday. We pledge you and those with  
you our fullest support.

Washington State Civil Rights Congress

## Bar Delegation Visiting Nelson

PITTSBURGH.—Attempts of a delegation to convey to Steve Nelson in the County Workhouse at Blawnox their greetings in a visit were coldly rebuffed by the prison authorities.

The delegation, which included Negro and white men and women, not only could not see Nelson but were even denied the opportunity to talk to the Warden or anyone in a position of authority. Otto Wangerin, representing the Civil Rights Congress of Chicago, who made a special trip for the occasion, was told that Nelson's wife had visited him the previous day and that this barred any visits for another month.

The local CRC had called on the people of this area to commemorate Nelson's birthday by sending him greetings and especially by renewing the fight for his release on bail during his appeal, which is now before the state Supreme Court. To this was joined the demand that the prison authorities accord him adequate facilities meanwhile for preparing his defense in the coming Smith Act trial.

Greetings  
from your friends  
in So. Philadelphia

A Housewife  
A Longshoreman  
A Machinist  
A Baker

## State Senate

(Continued from Page 16)

farmers organizations.

• A graduated income tax and higher tax rates for all major industries and all utilities.

ONE OF THE COMMUNIST Party legislative proposals to advance the fight for Negro rights in Pennsylvania has already been ordered by Gov. Fine, namely, the outlawing of all Jimcrow units in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

In addition, the legislature has before it the Communist Party demand for an effective state FEPC, with penalty provisions, plus the following:

• Outlaw all restrictive covenants.

• State appointments of Negro to all levels of judicial, executive and educational positions.

• Outlaw all Jimcrow schools.

• Negro candidates to the U. S. Congress, State Senate and major elective offices of State Government.

• Executive intervention to Free Ryland Jenkins, Lt. Gilbert, Ben

## Sues Judge

PITTSBURGH. — Communist-baiting Judge Blair F. Gunther of the Pennsylvania Superior Court has been sued by B. N. Ivanovich of nearby Cheswick for \$649 covering work alleged done in the judge's campaign for elections to the court in 1930.

Gunther is a leading official of the fascistic Americans Battling Communism (ABC) which engineered the frameup of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act.

Ivanovich is editor of the Bituminous Mining Journal and of Cesalj-Comb, a Slovak-language publication. He says the suit covers "professional" services, stationery and time in preparing election campaign material. It includes also "traveling" expenses to Pittsburgh, Johnstown and Aliquippa.

Careathers and Fletcher Mills.

• An end to discrimination in State relief and U. S. Employment service against all Negro and white migratory workers.

• That the commonwealth refuse to recognize the antiquated Fugitive Slave Law.

## Fight Cancellation Of Citizenship

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced that it has undertaken to defend Constantine Radzie, of New York City, whose citizenship the Justice Department is seeking to revoke on political grounds.

Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee, stated:

"Mr. Radzie, when he became a citizen in 1939, answered all questions truthfully and fully qualified for naturalization. The Justice Department is now trying to revoke his citizenship because of Mr. Radzie's political opinions before 1939. This would be an extremely dangerous precedent for the establishing of a police state in this country. Mrs. Blanch Freedman, New York attorney, has been retained to represent Mr. Radzie in the federal courts."



# Call Emergency Conference Sunday to Save Rosenbergs

## Wire, Write, Phone Truman For Clemency - Minutes Count

PHILADELPHIA. — Steps to plan the last minute efforts to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be planned at a mass conference sponsored by the Philadelphia Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case according to Jean D. Frantjic, secretary. The conference will be held on Sunday, Jan. 11, at 3 p.m. in the Philadelphia Studios, 2128 Walnut St.

Delegates to the clemency conference in Washington on Jan. 5 will report on their discussions with Congressmen and Senators. Mrs. Frantjic said that the committee is making efforts to get Miss

Karen Morley, well known movie star, and Howard Fast, internationally prominent novelist, to address the gathering. Both Miss Morley and Mr. Fast have actively participated in the campaign to win clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Pointing out that great support has developed to the movement for clemency for the Rosenbergs, Mrs. Frantjic said, "the lives of the Rosenbergs can still be saved. Every new message, every new telegram builds up the necessary strength to win the fight for the lives of these two parents of two young children."

## Urge Speed to Save Rosenbergs, Papers Yell for Their Death

PITTSBURGH. — While the Civil Rights Congress here is urging every effort to save Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the Jewish couple awaiting execution in Sing Sing Penitentiary, the Pittsburgh Press published an editorial urging their death.

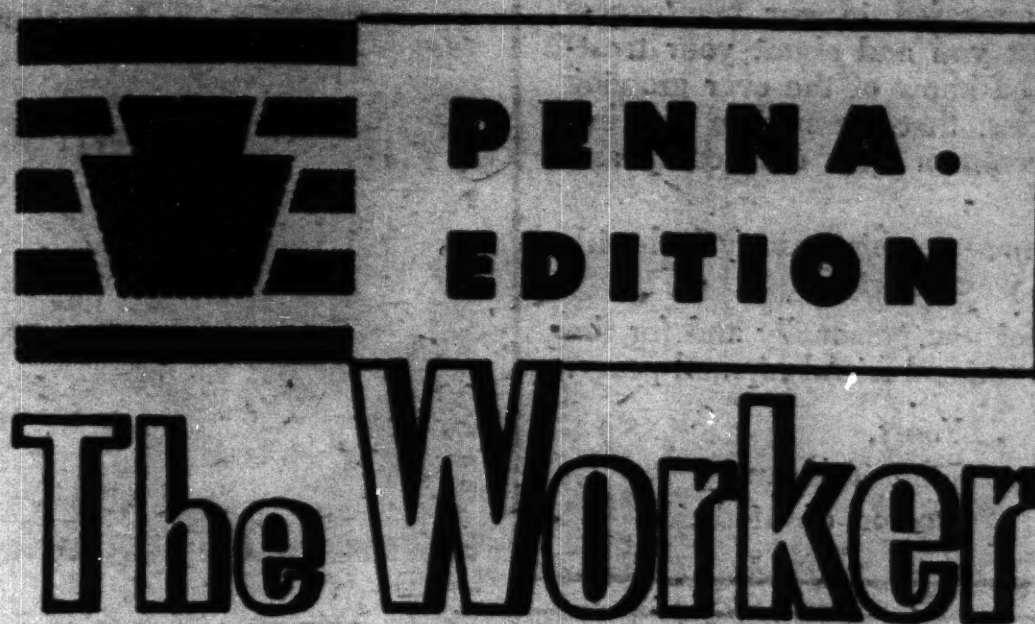
The editorial is based on a "warning" of the "committee of distinguished Jews, Catholics and Protestants" which includes two officials of Catholic colleges; the editor of the Christian Herald (Protestant), a New York City rabbi, a former president of the huge Morgan-controlled General Electric Co., and a Jewish former counsel to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman—that "those who have joined in organizing campaigns for clemency have knowingly or unwittingly given

assistance to Communist propaganda."

Interviewed at the office of the CRC here, of which he is administrative secretary, Nate Albert expressed his burning indignation and that of his organization at the Pittsburgh Press.

"If Communists, among others, are trying to save the victims of this terrible frameup, that," he declared, "is to their credit. To me it is inconceivable that any honest person, acquainted with the facts in the case, could do otherwise than join in the request for presidential clemency."

"Our answer to the Pittsburgh Press and those whom it represents is to appeal to people everywhere to write immediately to President Harry Truman, urging that he exercise executive clemency for the Rosenbergs."



## Conference to Map Action to Repeal Walter-McCarran Law

PHILADELPHIA.—Community-wide support is under way in this area for bills now before Congress to repeal or revise the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

In introducing a repealer at the opening of Congress, Rep. Barret (D-Pa.) of South Philadelphia emphasized the recent denunciation of the act by President Truman's study commission, and added:

"Outright repeal is the only practical way of remedying its injustices and inconsistencies."

A conference on the dangers of the McCarran-Walter Act was scheduled by the Jewish Community Relations Council last Wednesday, Jan. 7, at the Fellowship Building.

Another conference to consider a program of action to support outright repeal of the bill is being held Sunday, Feb. 8, at the Hotel Sylvania Ballroom, Juniper and Locust St.

The conference call asks representatives from all organizations to attend the gathering, either as dele-

gates or observers. The call states that those wanting additional calls or information should address Mrs. Sara L. Cooper, 2316 Spruce St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

## Migrants Kept in Filth, Says NAACP

JOHNSTOWN.—A state FEPC, and legislation protecting migratory farm workers, have been given top priority in the 1953 program of the Pennsylvania chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Declaring that the NAACP would "press vigorously" for passage of both statutes, Dr. B. K. Johnson, state NAACP president, told a recent executive board meeting here that the problem of the migratory workers is "one of the

most serious in the United States."

A Pittsburgh conference sponsored by the NAACP, and attended by AFL and CIO representatives, heard migratory camps in Pennsylvania condemned. Legislation was proposed to license all migrant labor agents, require forms stating employment conditions, rigid enforcement of child labor laws, and inspection of the migrant camps.

A Potter County camp near Ulysses was visited by an NAACP representative, who found 500 migrant farm laborers housed in an abandoned farmhouse and decrepit barn, 15 to each small room.

Most of the rooms had no windows. The stench was described as "overwhelming," and the rooms "filthy with rats and mice." While conditions were found slightly better in other camps, they were still described as bad. In all cases, children as young as eight were found working in the fields.

John A. Feigel, president of Pittsburgh's AFL Central Labor Council, pledged the legislative assistance of the state AFL-CIO support was promised by Harry Bloch, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council.

## Walter-McCarran Act Victim in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—The Walter-McCarran Act grabbed its first local victim when Immigration Dept. agents arrested George Witkovich, editor of the progressive Slovenian weekly Pro Sveta, while he was on a holiday visit here to his wife. He is held under \$5,000 bond.

The paper, organ of the Slovenian Mutual Benefit Society of the International Workers Order (IWO), is published in Chicago.

Immigration officials admit that Witkovich, now 56 years old, entered the U.S. legally in 1913.

## Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 5344, Kingessing Station Philadelphia 45, Pennsylvania

# Urge State Senate Memorialize Congress for Korea Cease-Fire Now

HARRISBURG.—The new state legislature that opened Jan. 6 has before it a peace plan to stop immediately the killing in Korea. It is the top proposal of the Communist Party's recent election platform.

That the State Senate memorialize Congress to end the war in Korea now!

Other proposals put before the state legislature by the Communist Party "to advance the people's crusade for peace" are:

- The State Legislature resolve that Congress enact a law calling for a national referendum before troops may be sent abroad in peace time.

- That a popular referendum be held in Pennsylvania to register the people's will to immediately end the Korean war.

- That the State Legislature express the majority opinion of Pennsylvania's citizens by calling Congress to vote down any further attempts to pass a Universal Military Training Act.

POINTING OUT that "the war in Korea and the huge arms budget is leading our state and nation to bankruptcy," the Communist Party also has the following proposals for the state legislature to protect the living standards of Pennsylvania's working popula-

- That the state legislature resolve to ask Congress for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith-McCarran and McCarran-Walters Laws and all anti-labor repression laws. Repeal all injunction laws, Sedition, Pechan and Musmanno Acts—and the act outlawing strikes by utility workers.

- Increase amount and extend time of unemployment compensation for duration of unemployment period. Full unemployment compensation to all striking workers.

- Improve and increase amounts and extend workmen's compensation laws to all salaried workers. Full wages to all victims

of industrial accidents for time unemployed.

- A new mine safety law to include all union demands for safe and improved working conditions. Law to include major penalties for operator and owner violations.

- State old age pension law in addition to Federal Social Security equally for women and men to begin at 60 years of age regardless of income.

- State Public Works Program for all depressed areas of Pennsylvania. That such program include the rehabilitation of the anthracite and bituminous coal areas. The filling and shoring of all unused mines. Payment for this program to be met by State from taxes on profits of mine owners.

- Extensive state works program to build public housing, hospitals, schools, nurseries and recreation centers for non-discriminatory use in lower income brackets communities.

- State law forbidding all wage and sales taxes by state government and municipalities. Roll back of all transport and utilities rates to 1949 levels. Increase teachers' wages and limit classes to effective teaching numbers.

- Reorganize Public Utilities Commission to include representatives of labor, Negro and small

# Cease-Fire in Korea Now!

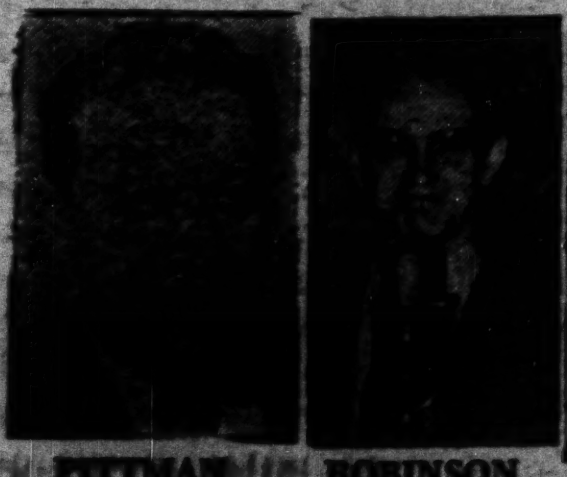
## Celebrate Anniversary of Daily Worker on Friday, Jan. 16

Pennsylvanians will call for a cease-fire in Korea, and celebrate the 29th Anniversary of the Daily Worker on Jan. 16 at the Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

John Pittman, foreign affairs editor of The Worker, will speak of the role of the Daily Worker in the struggle for peace, and bring greetings from the editorial board of the paper to the meeting.

Earl Robinson, composer of "Ballad for Americans, House I Live In, Joe Hill" and many other peoples' songs will bring his old favorites to the celebration as well as many of his new songs and compositions that will be heard here for the first time.

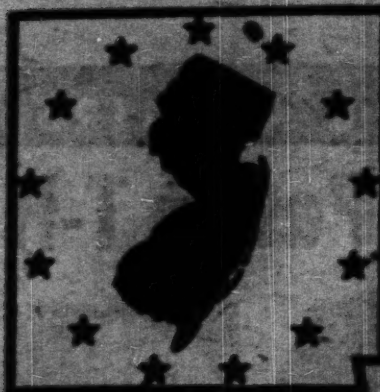
An added feature is Robinson's "The Children's Cantata," a sound film on the theme of peace, presented by a children's choir.



PITTMAN ROBINSON

(Continued on Page 13)





NEW JERSEY  
EDITION

# The Worker

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JANUARY 11, 1953  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# Save-Rosenbergs Appeals Pour Into Washington

— See also Pages 4, 8 and 9 for Rosenberg case news —

By MILTON HOWARD

DAY AND NIGHT, in all weather, they had been marching in front of the White House at the East Gate. Their banners carried pleas for presidential clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two boys aged nine and five. The marchers sometimes

were down to a handful, a half dozen or so. Sometimes there were several dozen. On Monday, Jan. 5, their ranks were swelled by more than 2,500 men and women who had come from 22 states to join the clemency plea. The Vigil spilled over on to broad Pennsylvania Ave. for thousands of Washingtonians to see.

Their Clemency Vigil was entering its 200th hour. More than three thousand men and women of all faiths and political convictions had taken their place on the line at one time or another. Their placards quoted world figures.

CHAPLAIN to the British Queen, Dr. Charles E. Raven of Cambridge University, said: "I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs, both

in itself and from its inevitable effect on British and world opinion." Noted British writer Shaw Desmond, echoing the opinions of scores of top English writers, said: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the death sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire."

Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver, influential Republican, urged clemency. Top atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harbld E. Urey urged clemency, saying: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

ADDING to the horror of the

case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in a unanimous opinion (Dec. 31) that U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's feeding of false "news" to the press claiming supporting evidence for his key witness was "wholly reprehensible" and "cannot be too severely condemned." The three federal judges went even further. They flatly stated that:

"... if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted." (Page 321, U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163.)

YET NO PAPER printed this Federal court admission that the hysteria-making tactics of the government prosecutor had been "prejudicial" to the defendants. (Continued on Page 11)



Michael and Robert, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, try to look cheerful after a visit to their parents in Sing Sing.

## THEY CAN BE SAVED!

An Editorial

THE CONSCIENCE of America is waking up in the case of the two Rosenbergs condemned to die in the electric chair.

It is no longer a sure thing that the men who planned this horrible execution in order to create fear and hysteria are going to be able to go through with it.

Washington's Congressmen and Senators heard the people's voice on Monday when nearly 3,000 men and women came from 22 states to urge commutation of the death sentence.

These delegations, which included Americans of all political views, told Congressmen and Senators truths about this case which they had never heard. They told them that this was the first death sentence ever handed down in peace time against alleged espionage agents in the history of the United States. They told them that leading world authorities, atom scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, and political figures were in grave doubt about the verdict and the trial. They told the Congressmen and Senators that the word of one single man is the entire evidence in this case.

MANY CONGRESSMEN listened earnestly. Some promised to act for clemency. The people's entry into the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs brings new hope that the fight can be won. The pleas-for clemency are pouring in from every capital in the world. They come from men like the Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the British Queen, from 15 members of the Israel Knesset, from rabbis and priests, from writers and men and women of good will everywhere, regardless of how they view the innocence or guilt of the doomed mother and father of two children.

We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by.

But it will take ceaseless action from now on to win this fight for two human lives.

It means that everyone should be asked to speak out for clemency. This includes organizations, men and women, who up to now may have refused or been uninterested. Many people are changing their minds. The demand for clemency is now coming from many conservative sources. They feel that America's security does not require this execution, and that America's world position will be deeply undermined if the execution takes place.

It means letters, wires, delegations. It means peoples vigil picketing in front of Mayors, City Halls, state legislatures, asking them to memorialize the President to commute the death sentence. Killing the Rosenbergs who proclaim their innocence in the death house itself will not protect America or save justice. Act now!

## 20 PERCENT RENT HIKE PLOTTED BY STATE GOP AND LANDLORDS

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY ONE OF THE BIGGEST landlord groups in the state—the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee—is conspiring with the 64-man Republican majority in the Legislature to raise rents by 20 percent this year, this correspondent has learned.

A letter from William E. Russell to New York congressmen and legislators calls for scuttling the Rent Control law and establishing a 20 percent "maximum" over June 30, 1947, rentals.

In his 9,300-word message to the State Legislature, Dewey, who boasted to voters that he was "responsible" for tenant protection, devoted 170 words to rent control.

In it the Chief Executive omitted any reference to the housing crisis in the state or to the mounting evictions, firetrap deaths and soaring rent spirals.

He proposed only that some "assurance" for continued state controls be provided, without spelling out what this protection should be or urging that the gaping loopholes in the inadequate present law be closed.

Bronx Assemblyman Louis Peck, Democrat, threw into the hopper, after Dewey finished speaking, a bill to extend the present Rent Control to June 30, 1955. He declared that inadequate as the law was the "main job" now was "to hold the line" against the landlord-Republican gangup.

"I am going to fight for a straight extension of Rent Control," Peck said, "although there are many provisions I'd like to see amended in the present law."

Last year Peck led the floor fight to repeal the 15 percent "voluntary" rent increase in 2-year leases, to halt evictions, penalize gouging landlords, and include tenant representation on the State Temporary Rent Commission.

Peck denounced Dewey's few words on rent control. Actually Peck said, Dewey "is opening the door to efforts by realty lobbyists for a 20 percent rent rise."

William E. Russell, chairman of the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, in his letter to legislators,

stated:

"There is no justification for denying the owners of housing accommodations in this state a reasonable increase of 20 percent in the maximum rent over the June 3, 1947, level.

Peck expressed confidence that the new Minority Assembly leader, Eugene F. Bannigan, would "throw his complete support behind efforts to block" the increase and to extend the current law.

Tenant organizations and all sections of labor have already warned the State Legislature that they don't intend to let rent controls die. Most of these organizations have declared they will fight for a stronger measure than the present one. The CIO is demanding stronger rent and housing safety provisions.

### ALP ACTS

Declaring that "the real estate lobby is preparing to weaken further the already inadequate rent control law by a drive for a 20 percent rent increase," the American Labor Party has urged the members of the state legislature to "extend and strengthen the law which expires next June 30."

Simultaneously, in a telegram to State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick, Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, requesting that "public hearings be held in large cities throughout the state concerning operations of the present state rent control act and recommendations for extension and strengthening the law."

## Seek 40,000 New Readers

THE DRIVE to get 40,000 Worker readers will be kicked off this weekend at mass meetings and conferences, organized by Freedom of the Press Committee in Cleveland and Detroit. The meetings will be commemorate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the two papers, is addressing the meetings in these two major industrial cities of the midwest.

Within the next week, he will speak to similar gathering in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Daily Worker was born in Chicago on Jan. 13, 1924.

In the east, there will be birth-

day affairs in Philadelphia on Jan. 16 Boston and New Haven on Jan. 17. Foreign Affairs editor John Pittman will speak in Philadelphia; associate editor Milton Howard in Boston; and staff writer Lester Rodney in New Haven.

A preliminary conference in Connecticut two weeks ago, attended by 14 Freedom of the Press Committee leaders in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain and Norwalk, set goals of 325 subs and 150 Worker circulation through delivery and 100 Daily Worker subs.

The various representatives, speaking for their local groups, agreed the goals—almost twice last year's—were minimal and easily reached. They expect to go above

them, as they did last year.

New Yorkers will open their campaign at a birthday affair Jan. 30. Trade unionists, however, will work out the details of their campaign, and organize for it, at a Freedom of the Press conference Thursday, Jan. 15. Pittman will address the conference.

Overall national goals for the campaign are 20,000 subs to The Worker and 15,000 weekend papers to be circulated through delivery. For the daily paper, the goals are 3,000 subs and 2,000 through delivery.

These goals, together with current subscriptions continuing beyond April, will mean a circulation increase of 30 percent for both papers.

## Strikers Set for Tough Fight

— See Page 2



# New York Bus Strikers Gird for Tough Fight

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The pleading cries of "We're broke!" by the nine struck New York bus companies scarcely conceal their double-barreled attacks, in behalf of the Wall Street billionaires, on the living standards of all New Yorkers. The first barrel is aimed at the week-old strike of 8,200 transit workers, represented by the CIO Transport Workers Union. The other barrel is aimed at extracting a 15 or 20 cent fare from the city.

The solid, united strike has exposed the unholy alliance between the bus companies and the mayor in attempting to blackmail the city's passengers while undermining the workers' standards.

Early in the week, Mayor Impellitteri proposed that the striking workers be given a 40 hour week but that they accept a pay cut of from \$13 to \$30 a week. The strikers made it clear that they would fall for no such betrayal.

While more than 4,000 striking bus workers picketed City Hall Tuesday against the mayor's proposal to cut their wages, a major split in the city administration was developing behind the guarded doors of the mayor's office.

UNION LEADERS had agreed to meet with the mayor's mediation committee and representatives of the companies on Tuesday. On arriving they were presented with the wage-cut plan which they refused even to discuss.

During the Tuesday meeting it was revealed that a major split was developing in the City administration. Members of the Board of Estimate were called into the mayor's inner office and chastized for not going along with his plan. He charged that individual Board members were seeking facts to develop plans of their own. Smarting under the attack, Rudolph Halley, City Council President, issued a statement accusing the Mayor of "cowardly smears" and affirmed that he (Halley) was looking for more sensible solution than Impellitteri's wage-cut plan.

The next day the Impellitteri-sponsored negotiations blew up completely. Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, resigned from the mediation committee, blasting the mayor's sell-out. Later in the day, Victor Reisenfeld, mediation committee chairman announced that the negotiations were accomplishing absolutely nothing and they were suspended indefinitely.

THE STRIKERS' anger at the Mayor's attempted sell-out and his effort to place responsibility on the union for the company demand for a fare hike, was reflected in

(Continued on Page 15)

## HERE'S HOW TO AID STRIKERS

- Send delegations to the Mayor, Board of Estimate and Councilmen, or wire and demand they stop playing the company game, that they stop playing politics with the issue, but instead that they give the bus workers what the city gave its employees — 40 hours with no cut in weekly earnings.
- Have your union or other organization pass a resolution declaring full support for the bus workers and in defense of the 10-cent fare, and let the Mayor and the companies know about it.
- Arouse the community in support of the strikers.
- Go individually or in delegations of your organization, to the nearest strike headquarters and tell the workers you are with them, and ready to help them with pickets, financially and every other way.
- Let those mentioned as mayorality candidates, like Rudolph Halley, District Attorney Hogan, Robert Wagner, Jr., and others know that you, as a voter, will watch what they do in this important strike situation.



STRIKING BUS DRIVERS and mechanics of New York's Transport Workers Union picket a garage. Note long lines of busses tied up.

## DISCLOSURES ARE OKAY BUT—

# Big Dock Racketeers Still Rule; DA Nabs Small Fish

By GEORGE MORRIS

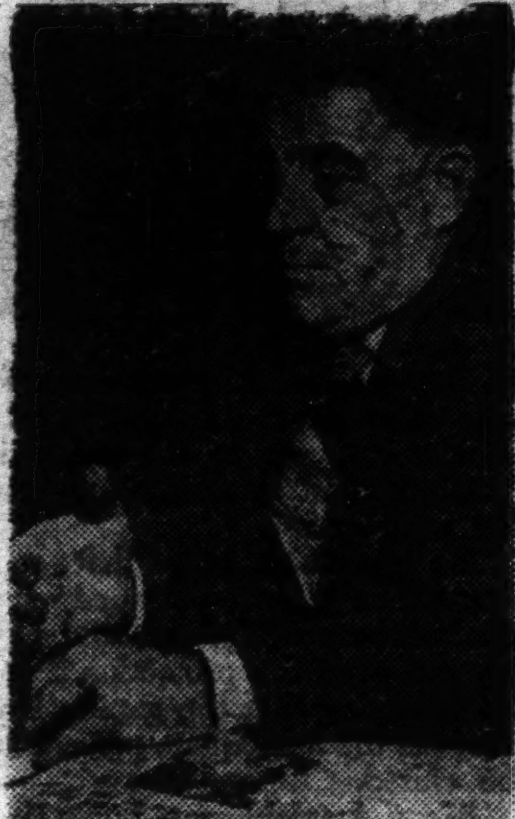
WITH THE NEW YORK Crime Commission set to resume hearings next week, the public is asking: will it just be more hearings or will the exposed murderers, extortionists and racketeers finally be arrested and put on trial?

So far the crop has been strictly small potatoes. A raid by the Brooklyn District Attorney on the piers of the Atlantic Stevedoring Co. netted a haul of 21, mostly small-time bookies, kickback and gambling operators on the company's payroll. Their only "work" was taking care of their rackets on the piers. Hauled in with them was the paymaster and some subordinate employees.

But not a single big fish of the union top officialdom or the shipowner side has been brought up for trial so far. And most important, Albert Anastasia against whom there is a mountain of evidence as the "chief executioner" for Murder, Inc., remains free. The Crime Commission shortly before its year-end recess heard witnesses tell how Anastasia, directed the rubbing out of Peter Panto, ILA rank and file leader. Anastasia's hoodlum brother, Tony, hiring boss at the U. S. Steel and other docks, is also free.

"KING" JOE RYAN of the ILA, who was revealed to have taken at least \$9,850 in "gifts" from shipowners, including a single "donation" of \$7,500 from Daniels and Kennedy, Inc., is still free and operates as lifetime president of the union. There are stories in circulation that the mob in control is holding a reserve Capt. William Bradley of the tugboatmen to take the "King's" place. But that apparently is in the cards only if and when the "King" is removed either by the law or the rank and file.

Only three of Ryan's "second layer" lieutenants have landed in the clutches of the law so far from the looks of things they are given an option to take a lesser rap for lesser crimes. Edward Florio, for example, a Ryan organizer on Hoboken piers pleaded guilty to a perjury charge for not telling a grand jury the truth on certain of his income (gifts) and received only an 18-month sentence.



JOE RYAN  
"Gifts" from shipowners

MIKE CLEMENTE, ex-convict, Ryan's boss over southern piers along the Hudson, was indicted

for shaking down a company and Pat Ferrone, secretary of Local 1478, was indicted some days earlier for shaking down fur importers for \$70,000 before agreeing to yield in his phony "patriotism" and permit the unloading of Soviet furs.

The big question as the Crime Commission prepares for another show, is what will be done to make Albert Anastasia talk? Anastasia walked out of the hearings refusing to answer 97 questions put to him. He remains the principal living key to the unfinished clean-up of Murder Inc.

Also, what will the committee do about bringing back William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn D. A., New York Mayor and now Ambassador to Mexico, and putting him on the stand? Murder Inc. was prosecuted under O'Dwyer's D. A. ship in Brooklyn. His assistant who was in charge of handling the Peter Panto case told the crime hearings O'Dwyer ordered the case locked

(Continued on Page 11)

# Tenant Fight Meets New 'Loyalty Test'

FILL OUT and return in three days said the "loyalty oath" being sent to tenants in 342,000 government-owned housing units. Under a short three-line statement was the "subversive list" of 212 organizations compiled by the justice department.

But tenants were resisting, court tests were under way, and in another case, Chicago Housing Authority employees took a strong stand against the "oaths." In the Chicago test, employees will not have to take the oath after the five-man board voted against it. But two of the commissioners, one a member of the board of Inland Steel, wanted the House Un-American Committee to investigate the entire Chicago CHA.

IN NEW YORK the American Civil Liberties Union is studying means of a court test of

the constitutionality of the tenants' oaths.

No matter what the tenant does, he is in jeopardy of losing the roof over his head. So the best bet, many felt, was to refuse to sign. If he admits to membership at any time in any of the organizations, he is evicted; if he denies membership, an informer can falsely swear to his membership and the tenant faces a perjury rap.

THE ISSUE exploded into headlines when the Newark loyalty oath machinery was starting. Opposition came from the CIO and



LEWIS TAFT

LABOR IS IN NO mood to pull in its horns on the economic or legislative front despite the emergence of its arch foe, Robert Alphonse Taft, as the kingpin of the new Senate. One of the first events announced by Taft was the convening of "wide open" hearing on the Taft-Hartley Law, set for about about Feb. 1. But John L. Lewis, landing in New York after a South American trip, restated his demand for outright repeal of T-H, rather than amendment as proposed by AFL president George Meany.

Weighers and scalers belonging to three locals of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association won their six-day strike with a package raise of 32 cents an hour.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers filed suit in Kansas City, Mo., for elimination of school segregation in President Truman's home state. Marine Cooks and Steward Port Agent Irv Dvorin led a delegation of 40 unionists to the pier where the Italian liner Vulcania was berthed to express sympathy and bring gifts to sailors deprived of shore leave under the Walter-McCarran Law.

NAL reported that most of some 300 economists interviewed at a national conference expected a business decline in the last half of 1953 — "10 or 15" thought the present economic level will continue

## Beginning Next Week

# A Tale of Two Waterfronts

by George Morris

through 1953. . . . The AFL, meanwhile, warned its affiliates to be cautious on tying contracts to the cost of living index, noting also that the new index will be still more biased against labor.

After a 18-year struggle the ILGWU cracked through with a NLRB decision over the Perfection Garment Co. of Ranson and Martinsburg, W. Va., a key southern firm employing 525 workers. . . . Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, called on all unionists to speak out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. . . . After many years of struggle by rank and file forces, AFL Musicians Local 47, Los Angeles, voted 1,608 to 1,575 to merge with Negro Local 767. . . . AFL president Meany, praising some conclusions in the report of the Presidential Commission on Health, pledged full support for a federal health plan. . . . New York-New Jersey District 4 of the UE is rallying its locals for an all-out fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law. UE leaders James Matles, James Lustig and others face deportation or concentration camps under the law.

DEPARTMENT STORE cheers turned into groans at reports of sales for the first week following Christmas. During Christmas week sales went over a year earlier. The week ending Jan. 3 found them sliding back to eight percent below last year in New York, three percent in Philadelphia. . . .

the American Civil Liberties Union, whose counsel, Emil Oxfeld said his organization would carry through a court test. Joel Jacobson of the Essex CIO Council asked instead of oaths "the erection of more public housing projects."

Chicago tenant organization leaders met and prepared to distribute 15,000 leaflets at projects, sent letters to church and labor groups to enlist support. There too a test case will be put to the courts.

FEDERAL Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley indicated his office was not going to stop with the 342,000 families in government-owned housing. He'd like also to turn the forms loose on another 384,000 families who live in locally - owned housing projects built with federal funds.

Authority for the loyalty oaths came on an amendment to the housing bill in the hectic closing days of the last Congress by a rider introduced by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep-NY).

## POINT OF ORDER

### A Penny Saved

By ALAN MAX

Sen. Joe McCarthy is now leading candidate to deliver the main message of this year's Thirtieth Week. His subject: "How to Earn \$60,000 in 10 Years and Save \$172,000." He will be speaking at 10:00 A.M. on Jan. 12 at the New York City Convention Center.



## Classified Ads

### APARTMENT TO RENT

YOUNG MAN'S Five-room apt. Room and kitchen to rent. All privileges near transportation Manhattan. \$30 per week. Box 208, The Worker.

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STAFF MEMBER of the Worker and family desperately need four-five room apt. in Manhattan. Phone AL 4-7554, ext. 12.

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ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 8x12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 157th St.).

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CAMERA with flash attachment \$12.95 value. Spec. \$4.95. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7818—30-minute free parking.

### MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Jan. 15, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues 50c weekly. Don't write for information, come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization, N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 306 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

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### MILL END IMPORTS

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## Bus Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

their picket signs:

"No strikebreaking. Mr. Mayor... Stop Politicking With Our Bread and Butter... Impy, dear Impy, your offer's too skimpy."

The bus companies enlisted the daily newspapers in the campaign to blackmail the public into accepting a fare increase. Advertisements pleaded poverty and "explained" that the only way out of the strike was a 15 or 20 cent fare. NYC Omnibus Corp., tied to the Rockefeller dynasty and with \$1,200,000 clear profits last year, was one of the main "poverty stricken" tear-jerkers.

The news pages pooh-poohed the union's warning that the lives of subway riders were being endangered by the over-loaded trains. Headlines placidly claimed that there the strike was causing few or no hardships while deep down at the bottom they reported "however... one woman had a leg broken when she was pushed between two cars... (NY Times-Wednesday) and "Two Packed El Trains Crash over Bowery (tiny headline, World-Telegram, Wednesday).

The point to this newspaper doubletalk is to prepare the public for the companies' plan to drag the strike on indefinitely to starve the bus strikers into submission and force the public to accept a higher fare.

If these nine companies are successful in raising the fare the door will have been opened to similar increases on the city operated lines and the subways.

The New York AFL Central Trades and Labor Council in a rare move for this period, has joined with the CIO Council in wholehearted support of the strike.



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## BECAUSE BOMBS GET THE \$\$\$

## Firetrap Schools Menace Third of Children

REMEMBER when they told you that your school-age son or daughter is threatened by a "Soviet atom bomb. Remember how they made the youngster wear that dogtag and practice cowering beneath school desks in bomb "raids."

Comes now the U. S. Office of Education and Diedrich F. Lehnert, superintendent of plant operation and maintenance for the Board of Education in New York to acknowledge — what a lot of people believed all along — that American school kids' lives are in danger, not from the Soviets, but from the unsafe, criminally-neglected schools.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath reported that 33 percent of the nation's 9,250,000 public school pupils are menaced by firetrap conditions in their school buildings.

New York was one of the states which didn't supply data for this federal report.

BUT NEW YORK superintendent Lehnert followed the McGrath report with revelations that \$80,000,000 is needed to repair the long-neglected 850 city school buildings. "Almost unsafe" boiler,

defective wiring, unsatisfactory toilet and other sanitary equipment, and a large number of violations were among the items listed.

Nationally, the McGrath report showed that some 18 percent of public school children attend schools which fail to meet fire safety conditions, another 15 percent go to schools which don't meet fire safety standards.

PAUL ROSS, chairman of the American Labor Party's committee on municipal affairs, called this week on Gov. Dewey to propose a state bond issue for school construction and repair. Arthur Schutler, ALP executive secretary, urged that New York City's five district attorneys probe the "unsafe, unsatisfactory and dangerous

conditions" in the schools and "prosecute all public officials who are responsible for the continuing violations."

## Puerto Rican Fiesta Of 'Three Kings'

The century-old Puerto Rican Fiesta of the Three Kings (the Christmas holiday of the Puerto Rican people) will be celebrated Saturday (Jan. 10) at 8:30 p.m. at UE Hall, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Boro Hall-LaGuardia Club, American Labor Party. Contribution is 75 cents plus (if possible) a little gift to be presented by 'The Three Kings' to the children at a party the next afternoon, Sunday (Jan. 11) at 3 p.m.

## To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the Late Harlem Edition.

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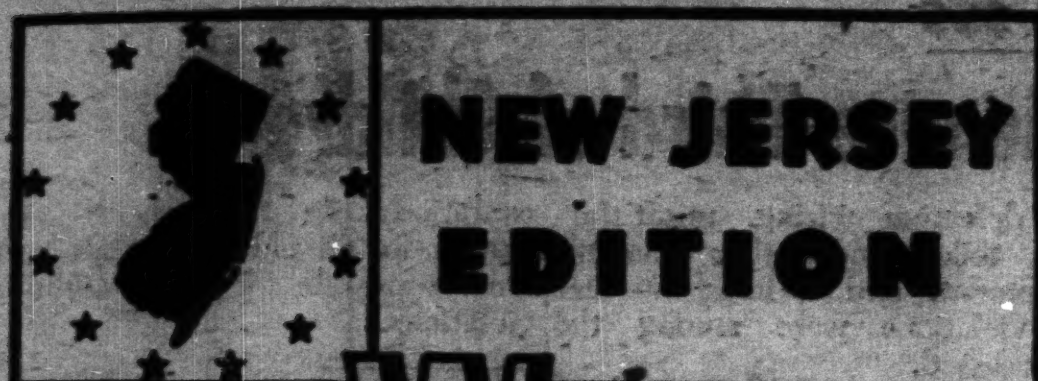
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**NEW JERSEY  
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# The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1953

## Plan Prayers for 'Lasting Peace'

### AROUND THE STATE

#### WANT BOARDS ELECTED

A letter to the Newark News, commenting on the row between Mayor Villani and the Board of Education, calls for the election of the Newark school board. At present it is appointed.

"I feel the most democratic method is to have an elected board, responsible to the electors," writes Mrs. Julia Lippman. "A number of communities in our state do have elected boards."

Mrs. Lippman's proposal makes sense here. Now would be a good time for progressives, PTAs, labor and liberal organization to start such a movement.

#### FEPC SYMPOSIUM

The Mayor's Commission on Group Relations is planning a symposium on fair employment practices to be held during Brotherhood Week, Feb. 15 to 22. Joel Jacobson, CIO and Herman Sirota, AFL, co-chairmen of the commission's FEPC committee, will be in charge. Daniel Anthony, executive director of the commission, said the discussion will highlight the advantage of fair employment legislation and inform Newark residents of their rights under New Jersey law.

#### RAP McCARRAN LAW

Opposition to the reactionary McCarran-Walters Act continues to grow. Philip Marfuggi, state chairman of the American Committee on Italian Immigration, has commended President Truman's commission which called the McCarran Act "a violation of American ideals."

"The McCarran Act is bad," said Mr. Marfuggi, "because it rests on the racist assumption that mankind is divided into fixed breeds, biologically and culturally separated from each other. . . . The law should be rewritten to take away the cruel restrictions placed in it by isolationists and dealers in the big lie."

Do you want the Korean war ended?  
Are you against witchhunts — redbaiting?  
Do you want to free Ralph Cooper?  
Are you for an Eisenhower-Stalin meeting?  
Want the McCarran Act repealed?  
Against jimcrow discrimination?  
You want to free Smith Act victims?

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON — FEB. 22 — 2 P.M.

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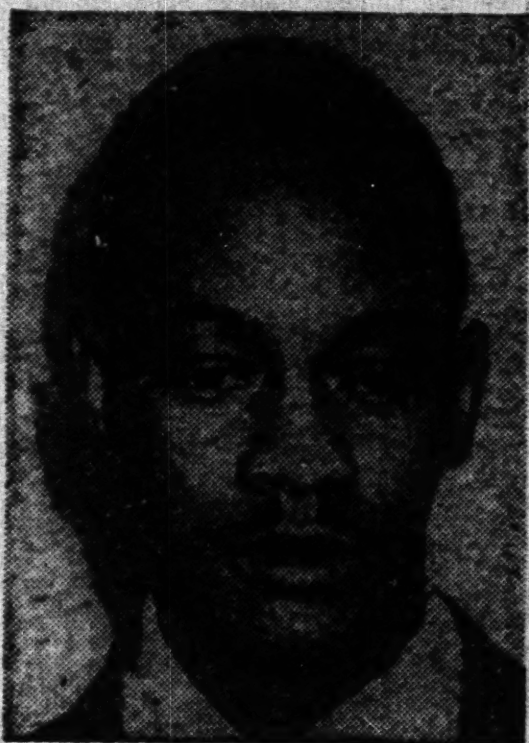
## 'YOU WERE MURDERED, COLLIS ENGLISH'

**TRENTON.** THE LITTLE CHURCH on Pennington St. was crowded as people came to pay their last respects to a young Negro World War II veteran, Collis English. He had died in Jersey State Prison of a heart attack, but he was murdered as surely as if the State had pulled the switch on the electric chair as it had tried to do during the 58 months and 26 days he was in prison for a crime he never committed. He was one of the "Trenton Six."

For months New Jersey officials had stalled moving him to a hospital for the operation which could have saved him; his ninth heart attack laid him in his grave.

Scores of organizations were at the Union Baptist Church services to pay tribute to Mr. English and the cause he represented, and to heroic mother Mrs. Emma English and sister Mrs. Bessie Mitchell. They had stood beside the innocent son and brother and carried his fight for freedom to all the country.

"WE BELIEVED in Collis' innocence during his lifetime, and we believe in it now," said Mrs. Remel Roberson of the Church of Christ. "You were murdered by government, I cannot separate you, Collis English, from the Martinsville Seven, from Willie McGee,



ENGLISH

and Mr. and Mrs. Moore," said the Civil Rights Congress executive secretary William L. Patterson.

[The eight Negroes executed last year in the South on rape frameups and a Negro man and wife killed in Florida last Christmas Eve when their home was bombed].

"THE NAME of Collis English will go down in history with the names of Crispus Attucks, Dreyfus, Sacco and Vanzetti as martyrs in the cause of freedom," said Joel Jacobson who represented the Jersey CIO. [Attucks, a Negro, was the first man to die in the American Revolution; Dreyfus, a Jew, was framed in France, freed after novelist Zola exposed the case; Sacco and Vanzetti, poor workers and radicals, were executed in Boston 25 years ago on a murder frameup.]

J. MERCER BURRELL, attorney for the Trenton Six, called for continuing the fight to free Collis English's co-defendant Ralph Cooper, who is still in prison.

Others who paid tribute to the young Negro veteran were Lewis Moroz of the Jersey CRC, Walter Offut, representing Walter White of the NAACP, William Wallace of District 4 UE, Dr. Minor Sullivan III of the Trenton NAACP, Mother Stokes of New York, and a number of local ministers.

The flag draped casket was conducted to Greenwood Cemetery where a military honor guard from Fort Rix conducted the burial.

THE TRENTON SIX were tried by an all-white jury for a murder they did not commit. Months later the Supreme Court ordered a new trial at which four were freed. Collis English and Ralph Cooper were jailed for life. Last

November the Supreme Court held the state moved to jail a witness, Dr. J. Minor Sullivan III for "perjury." Dr. Sullivan, a Negro, had testified at the trial that Collis English suffered from a rheumatic heart.

## An Open Letter to Gov. Driscoll

**COLLIS ENGLISH** is dead. He was murdered by the State of New Jersey. Murdered just as surely as if he had been strapped in the electric chair—as Prosecutor Volpe tried so hard to do.

Collis English was buried in his Navy uniform. He fought for his country. The heart ailment that finally took his life was contracted while in service. His reward was years of imprisonment, living death, slow torture, and, finally, death itself—in prison—for a crime he did not commit.

Millions of people in New Jersey, the United States, throughout the world, believed in and fought for Collis English and the Trenton Six. But you, Gov. Driscoll, you never lifted a finger, never uttered a single word against the vicious, jimcrow, white supremacy frameup of these six innocent Negro men!

You can do nothing now for Collis English. But the people demand that you act at once to free Ralph Cooper, the last of the victims of this damnable frameup! Pious declarations by your Attorney General, that you are powerless to act, are infamous falsehoods—and you know it, Governor.

A word from you, to Mercer County Prosecutor Volpe, and Ralph Cooper can be a free man after nearly five years behind bars. We demand that you speak that word. We demand the immediate freedom of Ralph Cooper!

Furthermore, the people demand that you fire Prosecutor Volpe who used false evidence, and perjured testimony, to perpetuate the frameup of six innocent Negroes. Volpe, not Ralph Cooper, should stand before the bar of justice to answer for his crimes.

Regardless of what you do, Governor, the death of Collis English has again focused the eyes of the world on Trenton-on-Jersey "Justice." The people will never rest until Ralph Cooper is free. We will never rest until the rotten system of white supremacy is smashed—until all men can receive equal justice before the law.

This we pledge in the name of Collis English, martyr of a legal lynching by the State of New Jersey.

## Newark News Ad Asks Rosenberg Clemency

**NEWARK.** A QUARTER PAGE AD in the Newark News last week urged Jersey residents to write or wire President Truman at once to commute the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The ad was paid for by the New Jersey Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

The ad, in form of an open letter to President Truman said: "Our Constitution gives you the right, and lays upon you the duty to render EQUAL JUSTICE. We respectfully pray you to render such EQUAL justice by commuting the

death sentences of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. . . . Dr. Harold Urey, the Nobel Prize winner in atomic research, has publicly expressed his doubts as to the evidence. . . . Leading atomic scientists have repeatedly and publicly stated that there is no "Secret" about the atomic bomb which could have been divulged."

A long list of prominent Americans who have spoken for clemency was attached. They include Rabbi Silver, Dorothy Day, editor Catholic Worker, Dr. DuBois, six Catholic laymen, Rabbi Scharff, Rev. John Paul Jones and others.

## SHOP TALK

#### ASK CIVIL RIGHTS

The Passaic CIO Council has called on Senators Smith and Hendrickson to vote and act on behalf of Civil Rights legislation in the present session of congress. Chris Fawley, speaking for the Council, said that this action has the complete support of all local union affiliates.

The letter to the two Republican Senators called for revision of Rule 22 which allows filibustering thus insuring defeat of civil rights legislation.

#### 40-HOUR WEEK

The Essex County Freeholders adopted a resolution establishing a 40-hour week for all county employees. Labor organizations had been requesting such a decision for some time. About 2,500 of the 3,000 county employees are affected. Overtime, however will be paid on a straight hourly basis.

#### MORE JOBLESS CLAIMS

A huge upsurge of unemployment insurance claims is reported by the State Employment Service. Claim loads were running about four times the normal number. Seasonal layoffs and inventory were given as the reason. Newark, Camden, Trenton, and Elizabeth offices all reported heavy increases

in claim loads.

#### BUS PAY BOOST

A 15 cent an hour wage increase has been won by drivers of the Manhattan, Westwood and Mohawk bus lines in Passaic county. Mechanics of the Inter-City Bus Co.'s Patterson terminal got a 12 cent an hour hike. Increased paid holidays, better vacation plan, increased starting rates, and a medical insurance plan were also obtained. The workers are members of the CIO Transport Workers Union.

Carl Holderman, state CIO head, in a New Year Day statement, warned that reactionary elements have seized the leadership of the state legislature and some executive offices. He predicted that the imminence of the state-wide election would force passage of a number of measures in the interests of working people, minority groups, rent payers and consumers.

"Labor will make a sincere effort to get along with the Eisenhower administration in meeting national problems," said Holderman. He said however, that big business has the "inside track" for tax cuts and other benefits to increase profits.



# The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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26

JANUARY 11, 1953  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# Save-Rosenbergs Appeals Pour Into Washington

— See also Pages 4, 8 and 9 for Rosenberg case news —

## THEY CAN BE SAVED!

An Editorial

THE CONSCIENCE of America is waking up in the case of the two Rosenbergs condemned to die in the electric chair.

It is no longer a sure thing that the men who planned this horrible execution in order to create fear and hysteria are going to be able to go through with it.

Washington's Congressmen and Senators heard the people's voice on Monday when nearly 3,000 men and women came from 22 states to urge commutation of the death sentence.

These delegations, which included Americans of all political views, told Congressmen and Senators truths about this case which they had never heard. They told them that this was the first death sentence ever handed down in peace time against alleged espionage agents in the history of the United States. They told them that leading world authorities, atom scientists, lawyers, religious leaders, and political figures were in grave doubt about the verdict and the trial. They told the Congressmen and Senators that the word of one single man is the entire evidence in this case.

MANY CONGRESSMEN listened earnestly. Some promised to act for clemency. The people's entry into the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs brings new hope that the fight can be won. The pleas for clemency are pouring in from every capital in the world. They come from men like the Rev. Charles Raven, chaplain to the British Queen, from 15 members of the Israel Knesset, from rabbis and priests, from writers and men and women of good will everywhere, regardless of how they view the innocence or guilt of the doomed mother and father of two children.

We believe this crusade for clemency can be won as the hours tick by.

But it will take ceaseless action from now on to win this fight for two human lives.

It means that everyone should be asked to speak out for clemency. This includes organizations, men and women, who up to now may have refused or been uninterested. Many people are changing their minds. The demand for clemency is now coming from many conservative sources. They feel that America's security does not require this execution, and that America's world position will be deeply undermined if the execution takes place.

It means letters, wires, delegations. It means peoples vigil picketing in front of Mayors, City Halls, state legislatures, asking them to memorialize the President to commute the death sentence. Killing the Rosenbergs who proclaim their innocence in the death house itself will not protect America or serve justice. Act now!



Michael and Robert, sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, try to look cheerful after a visit to their parents in Sing Sing.

By MILTON HOWARD

DAY AND NIGHT, in all weather, they had been marching in front of the White House at the East Gate. Their banners carried pleas for presidential clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two boys aged nine and five. The marchers sometimes were down to a handful, a half dozen or so. Sometimes there were several dozen. On Monday, Jan. 5, their ranks were swelled by more than 2,500 men and women who had come from 22 states to join the clemency plea. The Vigil spilled over on to broad Pennsylvania Ave. for thousands of Washingtonians to see.

Their Clemency Vigil was entering its 200th hour. More than three thousand men and women of all faiths and political convictions had taken their place on the line at one time or another. Their placards quoted world figures.

CHAPLAIN to the British Queen, Dr. Charles E. Raven of Cambridge University, said: "I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs, both

in itself and from its inevitable effect on British and world opinion." Noted British writer Shaw Desmond, echoing the opinions of scores of top English writers, said: "I frankly have little doubt that a carrying out of the death sentence on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and a refusal to commute the death sentence may have unwonted repercussions in London and even throughout the British Empire."

Rabbi Dr. Hillel Silver, influential Republican, urged clemency. Top atomic scientist and Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harold E. Urey urged clemency, saying: "I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses."

ADDING to the horror of the

case, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals admitted in a unanimous opinion (Dec. 31) that U. S. Prosecutor Irving Saypol's feeding of false "news" to the press claiming supporting evidence for his key witness was "wholly reprehensible" and "cannot be too severely condemned." The three federal judges went even further. They flatly stated that:

"... if the defendants had moved for a new trial, it should have been granted." (Page 321, U. S. Court of Appeals, Nos. 162-163.)

YET NO PAPER printed this Federal court admission that the hysteria-making tactics of the government prosecutor had been "prejudicial" to the defendants. (Continued on Page 11)

## 20 PERCENT RENT HIKE PLOTTED BY STATE GOP AND LANDLORDS

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY ONE OF THE BIGGEST landlord groups in the state—the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee—is conspiring with the 64-man Republican majority in the Legislature to raise rents by 20 percent this year, this correspondent has learned.

A letter from William E. Russell to New York congressmen and legislators calls for scuttling the Rent Control law and establishing a 20 percent "maximum" over June 30, 1947, rentals.

In his 9,300-word message to the State Legislature, Dewey, who boasted to voters that he was "responsible" for tenant protection, devoted 170 words to rent control.

In it the Chief Executive omitted any reference to the housing crisis in the state or to the mounting evictions, firetrap deaths and soaring rent spirals.

He proposed only that some "assurance" for continued state controls be provided, without spelling out what this protection should be or urging that the gaping loopholes in the inadequate present law be closed.

Bronx Assemblyman Louis Peck, Democrat, threw into the hopper, after Dewey finished speaking, a bill to extend the present Rent Control to June 30, 1955. He declared that inadequate as the law was the "main job" now was "to hold the line" against the landlord-Republican gangup.

"I am going to fight for a straight extension of Rent Control," Peck said, "although there are many provisions I'd like to see amended in the present law."

Last year Peck led the floor fight to repeal the 15 percent "voluntary" rent increase in 2-year leases, to halt evictions, penalize gouging landlords, and include tenant representation on the State Temporary Rent Commission.

Peck denounced Dewey's few words on rent control. Actually Peck said, Dewey "is opening the door to efforts by realty lobbyists for a 20 percent rent rise."

William E. Russell, chairman of the Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, in his letter to legislators,

stated:

"There is no justification for denying the owners of housing accommodations in this state a reasonable increase of 20 percent in the maximum rent over the June 3, 1947, level.

Peck expressed confidence that the new Minority Assembly leader, Eugene F. Bannigan, would "throw his complete support behind efforts to block" the increase and to extend the current law.

Tenant organizations and all sections of labor have already warned the State Legislature that they don't intend to let rent controls die. Most of these organizations have declared they will fight for a stronger measure than the present one. The CIO is demanding stronger rent and housing safety provisions.

ALP ACTS

Declaring that "the real estate lobby is preparing to weaken further the already inadequate rent control law by a drive for a 20 percent rent increase," the American Labor Party has urged the members of the state legislature to "extend and strengthen the law which expires next June 30.

Simultaneously, in a telegram to State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick, Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, requesting that "public hearings be held in large cities throughout the state concerning operations of the present state rent control act and recommendations for extension and strengthening the law."

## Seek 40,000 New Readers

THE DRIVE to get 40,000 Worker readers will be kicked off this weekend at mass meetings and conferences, organized by Freedom of the Press Committee in Cleveland and Detroit. The meetings will be commemorate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the two papers, is addressing the meetings in these two major industrial cities of the mid-west.

Within the next week, he will speak to similar gathering in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Daily Worker was born in Chicago on Jan. 13, 1924.

In the east, there will be birth-

day affairs in Philadelphia on Jan. 16 Boston and New Haven on Jan. 17. Foreign Affairs editor John Pittman will speak in Philadelphia; associate editor Milton Howard in Boston; and staff writer Lester Rodney in New Haven.

A preliminary conference in Connecticut two weeks ago, attended by 14 Freedom of the Press Committee leaders in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain and Norwalk, set goals of 325 subs and 150 Worker circulation through delivery and 100 Daily Worker subs.

The various representatives, speaking for their local groups, agreed the goals—almost twice last year's—were minimal and easily reached. They expect to go above

them, as they did last year.

New Yorkers will open their campaign at a birthday affair Jan. 30. Trade unionists, however, will work out the details of their campaign, and organize for it, at a Freedom of the Press conference Thursday, Jan. 15. Pittman will address the conference.

Overall national goals for the campaign are 20,000 subs to The Worker and 15,000 weekend papers to be circulated through delivery. For the daily paper, the goals are 8,000 subs and 2,000 through delivery.

These goals, together with current subscriptions continuing beyond April, will mean a circulation increase of 30 percent for both papers.

## Strikers Set for Tough Fight

—See Page 2



# New York Bus Strikers Gird for Tough Fight

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The pleading cries of "We're broke!" by the nine struck New York bus companies scarcely conceal their double-barreled attacks, in behalf of the Wall Street billionaires, on the living standards of all New Yorkers. The first barrel is aimed at the week-old strike of 8,200 transit workers, represented by the CIO Transport Workers Union. The other barrel is aimed at extracting a 15 or 20 cent fare from the city.

The solid, united strike has exposed the unholy alliance between the bus companies and the mayor in attempting to blackmail the city's passengers while undermining the workers' standards.

Early in the week, Mayor Impellitteri proposed that the striking workers be given a 40 hour week but that they accept a pay cut of from \$13 to \$30 a week. The strikers made it clear that they would fall for no such betrayal.

While more than 4,000 striking bus workers picketed City Hall Tuesday against the mayor's proposal to cut their wages, a major split in the city administration was developing behind the guarded doors of the mayor's office.

UNION LEADERS had agreed to meet with the mayor's mediation committee and representatives of the companies on Tuesday. On arriving they were presented with the wage-cut plan which they refused even to discuss.

During the Tuesday meeting it was revealed that a major split was developing in the City administration. Members of the Board of Estimate were called into the mayor's inner office and chastized for not going along with his plan. He charged that individual Board members were seeking facts to develop plans of their own. Smarting under the attack, Rudolph Halley, City Council President, issued a statement accusing the Mayor of "cowardly smears" and affirmed that he (Halley) was looking for more sensible solution than Impellitteri's wage-cut plan.

The next day the Impellitteri-sponsored negotiations blew up completely. Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, resigned from the mediation committee, blasting the mayor's sell-out. Later in the day, Victor Reisenfeld, mediation committee chairman announced that the negotiations were accomplishing absolutely nothing and they were suspended indefinitely.

THE STRIKERS' anger at the Mayor's attempted sell-out and his effort to place responsibility on the union for the company demand for a fare hike, was reflected in (Continued on Page 15)

## HERE'S HOW TO AID STRIKERS

- Send delegations to the Mayor, Board of Estimate and Councilmen, or wire and demand they stop playing the company game, that they stop playing politics with the issue, but instead that they give the bus workers what the city gave its employees - 40 hours with no cut in weekly earnings.
- Have your union or other organization pass a resolution declaring full support for the bus workers and in defense of the 10-cent fare, and let the Mayor and the companies know about it.
- Arouse the community in support of the strikers.
- Go individually or in delegations of your organization, to the nearest strike headquarters and tell the workers you are with them, and ready to help them with pickets, financially and every other way.
- Let those mentioned as mayor-alty candidates, like Rudolph Halley, District Attorney Hogan, Robert Wagner, Jr., and others know that you as a voter will watch what they do in this important strike situation.



STRIKING BUS DRIVERS and mechanics of New York's Transport Workers Union picket a garage. Note long lines of busses tied up.

## DISCLOSURES ARE OKAY BUT—

# Big Dock Racketeers Still Rule; DA Nabs Small Fish

By GEORGE MORRIS

WITH THE NEW YORK Crime Commission set to resume hearings next week, the public is asking: will it just be more hearings or will the exposed murderers, extortionists and racketeers finally be arrested and put on trial?

So far the crop has been strictly small potatoes. A raid by the Brooklyn District Attorney on the piers of the Atlantic Stevedoring Co. netted a haul of 21, mostly small-time bookies, kickback and gambling operators on the company's payroll. Their only "work" was taking care of their rackets on the piers. Hauled in with them was the paymaster and some subordinate employees.

But not a single big fish of the union top officialdom or the shipowner side has been brought up for trial so far. And most important, Albert Anastasia against whom there is a mountain of evidence as the "chief executioner" for Murder, Inc., remains free. The Crime Commission shortly before its year-end recess heard witnesses tell how Anastasia, directed the rubbing out of Peter Panto, ILA rank and file leader. Anastasia's hoodlum brother, Tony, hiring boss at the U. S. Steel and other docks, is also free.

"KING" JOE RYAN of the ILA, who was revealed to have taken at least \$9,850 in "gifts" from shipowners, including a single "donation" of \$7,500 from Daniels and Kennedy, Inc., is still free and operates as lifetime president of the union. There are stories in circulation that the mob in control is holding a reserve Capt. William Bradley of the tugboatmen to take the "King's" place. But that apparently is in the cards only if and when the "King" is removed either by the law or the rank and file.

Only three of Ryan's "second layer" lieutenants have landed in the clutches of the law so far from the looks of things they are given an option to take a lesser rap for lesser crimes. Edward Florio, for example, a Ryan organizer on Hoboken piers pleaded guilty to a perjury charge for not telling a grand jury the truth on certain of his income (gift) and received only a 15-month sentence.



JOE RYAN  
"Gifts" from shipowners

MIKE CLEMENTE, ex-convict, Ryan's boss over southern piers along the Hudson, was indicted

for shaking down a company and Pat Ferrone, secretary of Local 1478, was indicted some days earlier for shaking down fur importers for \$70,000 before agreeing to yield in his phony "patriotism" and permit the unloading of Soviet furs.

The big question as the Crime Commission prepares for another show, is what will be done to make Albert Anastasia talk? Anastasia walked out of the hearings refusing to answer 97 questions put to him. He remains the principal living key to the unfinished clean-up of Murder Inc.

Also, what will the committee do about bringing back William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn D. A., New York Mayor and now Ambassador to Mexico, and putting him on the stand? Murder Inc. was prosecuted under O'Dwyer's D. A. ship in Brooklyn. His assistant who was in charge of handling the Peter Panto case told the crime hearings O'Dwyer ordered the case locked (Continued on Page 11)

# Tenant Fight Meets New 'Loyalty Test'

FILL OUT and return in three days said the "loyalty oath" being sent to tenants in 342,000 government-owned housing units. Under a short three-line statement was the "subversive list" of 212 organizations compiled by the justice department.

But tenants were resisting, court tests were under way, and in another case, Chicago Housing Authority employees took a strong stand against the "oaths." In the Chicago test, employees will not have to take the oath after the five-man board voted against it. But two of the commissioners, one a member of the board of Inland Steel, wanted the House Un-American Committee to investigate the entire Chicago CHA.

IN NEW YORK the American Civil Liberties Union said it was studying means of a court test of

the constitutionality of the tenants' oaths.

No matter what the tenant does, he is in jeopardy of losing the roof over his head. So the best bet, many felt, was to refuse to sign. If he admits to membership at any time in any of the organizations, he is evicted; if he denies membership, an informer can falsely swear to his membership and the tenant faces a perjury rap.

THE ISSUE exploded into headlines when the Newark loyalty oath machinery was starting. Opposition came from the CIO and

the American Civil Liberties Union, whose counsel, Emil Oxford said his organization would carry through a court test. Joel Jacobson of the Essex CIO Council asked instead of oaths "the erection of more public housing projects."

Chicago tenant organization leaders met and prepared to distribute 15,000 leaflets at projects, sent letters to church and labor groups to enlist support. There too a test case will be put to the courts.

FEDERAL Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley indicated his office was not going to stop with the 342,000 families in government-owned housing. He'd like also to turn the forms loose on another 384,000 families who live in locally-owned housing projects built with federal funds.

Authority for the loyalty oaths came on an amendment to the housing bill in the hectic closing days of the last Congress by a rider introduced by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep-NY).

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

# John L. Lewis Stands Pat on T-H

LABOR IS IN NO mood to pull in its horns on the economic or legislative front despite the emergence of its arch foe, Robert Alphonse Taft, as the kingpin of the new Senate. One of the first events announced by Taft was the convening of "wide open" hearing on the Taft-Hartley Law, set for about about Feb. 1. But John L. Lewis, landing in New York after a South American trip, restated his demand for outright repeal of T-H, rather than amendment as proposed by AFL president George Meany.

Weighers and scalers belonging to three locals of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association won their six-day strike with a package raise of 32 cents an hour.

The CIO Packinghouse Workers filed suit in Kansas City, Mo., for elimination of school segregation in President Truman's home state. Marine Cooks and Steward Port Agent Irv Dvorin led a delegation of 40 unionists to the pier where the Italian liner Vulcania was berthed to express sympathy and bring gifts to sailors deprived of shore leave under the Walter-McCarran Law.



LEWIS TAFT

NAL reported that most of some 300 economists interviewed at a national conference expected a business decline in the last half of 1953 - "10 or 15" thought the present economic level will continue

## Beginning Next Week

# A Tale of Two Waterfronts

by George Morris

through 1953. ... The AFL, meanwhile, warned its affiliates to be cautious on tying contracts to the cost of living index, noting also that the new index will be still more biased against labor.

After a 18-year struggle the ILGWU cracked through with a NLRB decision over the Perfection Garment Co. in Ranson and Martinsburg, W. Va., a key southern firm employing 525 workers. ... Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, called on all unionists to speak out for clemency for the Rosenbergs. ... After many years of struggle by rank and file forces, AFL Musicians Local 47, Los Angeles, voted 1,808 to 1,575 to merge with Negro Local 767. ... AFL president Meany, praising some conclusions in the report of the Presidential Commission on Health, pledged full support for a federal health plan. ... New York-New Jersey District 4 of the UE is rallying its locals for an all-out fight for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Law. UE leaders James Matles, James Lustig and others face deportation or concentration camps under the law.

DEPARTMENT STORE cheers turned into groans at reports of sales for the first week following Christmas. During Christmas week sales went over a year earlier. The week ending Jan. 3 found them sliding back to eight percent below last year in New York, three percent in Philadelphia. ...

## POINT OF ORDER

# A Penny Saved

By ALAN MAX

Sen. Joe McCarthy is now leading candidate to deliver the main address for this year's Thirtieth Week. His subject: "How to Earn \$60,000 in Four Years and Save \$17,028.18."



## World of Labor

### AFL Takes the Ban Off the Word 'Peace'

By GEORGE MORRIS

I RUBBED MY EYES and took another look because what I saw on the front page of the AFL-News Reporter seemed unbelievable. But there it was, as big as a tabloid news page, a cartoon, headed "New Year Resolution."

It showed Eisenhower at his desk penning the opening words of a message to Congress. They are: "Our main job in 1953 is to work for PEACE!"

It need hardly be said here that this was a welcome surprise. Since the war broke out in Korea I have vainly searched through AFL literature, speeches and resolutions for some plain language saying the Federation sets peace as an objective for labor. Usually the word peace, if used, was embedded in a bushel of weasel words that left you wondering if peace or war was meant.

THE AFL has usually been more openly warminded in its foreign policy statements than even the Truman administration's policy-makers. A prominent display in cartoon form of the AFL's suggestion to Eisenhower to make peace the No. 1 consideration, is certainly a departure from the line pursued by the AFL for several years.

The same AFL-News Reporter carries AFL President George Meany's year-end statement. It, too, is distinguished by frequent reference to the word peace and a minimum of association with the administration's war policy. We quote some of it:

"Above all, as good trade unionists and as good



—AFL News Reporter

citizens, we must make our maximum contribution to the attainment of world peace. . . . Therefore our first duty is to support the government in its efforts to end the stalemate in Korea and to prevent any future Korea. . . .

"We are still in the woods looking for a way out toward peace, security and lasting prosperity. But as long as we keep looking and trying and keep the faith, there is reason for hope."

MEANY also calls for some thinking on plans to meet an expected curtailment of arms production with plans "now to prevent a major depression, with mass unemployment, at some future date." He says that "to this end we are going to press for a combined effort by business, labor and the government to draw up programs that will assure high level production and full employment. . . ."

The really important question is whether the AFL's top leader means what he says. We would like to

believe, of course, that the recent change in the AFL presidency and the lessons of the recent election results, have influenced some shift in the Federation's policy. But in the light of the AFL's past position and its pronounced war-inciting convention stand, we must remain skeptical until something more than words for peace are demonstrated. This is especially the case because parallel with the above-quoted statements, Meany himself had been making statements that ran in the opposite direction.

ON THE OTHER HAND, the cartoon and the year-end statement of Meany may be regarded by the AFL as in no way a departure from the AFL's past position. It should not be forgotten that those who have been advising Eisenhower for a step-up of the war in Korea, use of the atomic weapons and to throw in greater forces for a "quick decision" drive, also pretend to speak "for peace." They interpreted Eisenhower's pledge to go to Korea as precisely for that purpose. Is that what the AFL means by "work for peace?" Is that what Meany means by "end the stalemate in Korea?"

In any case, the fact that the AFL leaders are now giving such prominence to the very word "peace" and declares peace to be its objective, is evidence of the kind of pressure they are feeling within their own organizations. They are either forced to heed the sentiment for peace or decorate their pro-war line with peace trimmings.

BUT IMPORTANT as the real intentions of the AFL leaders may be, even more important is what AFL members can do what has already been expressed by the AFL on peace, to give it some reality in life. At least we can say, judging by the AFL-News Reporter of Dec. 26, that it isn't "subversive" any more to talk of peace in the AFL. Even within the framework of Meany's own language it should be possible to suggest a cease-fire in Korea and acceptance of Premier Stalin's latest proposal for conferences looking toward peaceful settlements. Even Meany will agree that there is little point to talking of peace unless we also try to do something to achieve it.

## EAST-WEST TRADE AND JOBS—II

# Seamen Beached, Ships Laid Up

Last week we showed that we have hit depression levels in our foreign trade. Coming in the midst of predictions of an economic downturn after mid-1953, the crisis in exports threatens to backfire on our entire economy. The article demonstrated that a minimum of 3,500,000 additional jobs would be immediately available if we were to accept trade offers from countries embracing 800,000,000 people, countries with whom our trade has dwindled to the vanishing point. These countries are the Soviet Union, New China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

By BERNARD BURTON  
(Second in a series)

OUR history is rich with exciting stories of the China trade. The Pacific Coast flourished and grew on that trade. The China Clipper became a byword on the high seas; it was symbolic of the flourishing growth of our Merchant Marine and shipbuilding industry in the days of the square-rigged schooners.

But today virtually no U. S. merchant ships ply the seas to China. Washington forbids it. Just as once the China trade spelled a thriving maritime industry, now the embargo on this trade is bringing in its train stagnation and unemployment.

This has been particularly true for the Pacific Coast ports where prosperity depends in large part on trade with China. Not even war shipments to Korea and bases in Japan can displace the loss of peaceful trade.

### SHIPPING SLIPPING IN EARLY 1953

We showed last week that by 1950 tonnage shipment from U. S. ports had dropped 50 percent from 1947 (the year before the embargo was applied against the countries of socialism and People's Democracy). Then came the Korean war and there was a pickup again.

But even the Korean war with its frightful toll in lives and destruction has not been able to make up for the loss in foreign trade. By the beginning of 1953



A sling load of cargo going aboard a freighter.

shipping began to slip again until by July (latest figures available) tonnage shipments had dropped 25 percent from 1947.

During 1952 alone 550 U. S. ocean-going ships were laid up in the "boneyards" of inland rivers. More than 20,000 seamen and officers were thrown out of work. These facts were announced in a year-end survey released on Dec. 28 by the National Federation of American Shipping Inc., national organization of maritime business experts.

"As we approach 1953, the outlook is dim," said one of the officials in releasing the survey. Foreign competition and "a shrinking volume of cargo is forcing our ships to lay up in rivers instead of plying the seas," he added.

The shrinking volume of cargo referred to trade conducted by the U. S. and the countries in the Washington orbit. The survey noted, for example, that even post-war Japan has built up its shipping industry so

that it has become a competitor of U. S. shipping.

The point is, however, that Japan has become a competitor not so much because its shipping industry is being rebuilt but because under U. S. orders she has been barred from trade with her natural market in China. The result is that she has turned elsewhere in a drive for trade and this has been to the detriment of U. S. and British interests primarily. The National City Bank bulletin for October showed, for example, that before World War II, more than 40 percent of Japan's trade was in China; today, due to the Washington-ordered embargo, the trade is next to nothing and more than 40 percent is with Southeast Asia—at the expense of the U. S. and Britain.

While tonnage shipped in U. S. vessels has dropped 25 percent between 1947 and 1952, the number of jobs lost for seamen dropped 23 percent. In 1947 there were 100,000 employed;

at the end of 1952 the figure was 72,000. Part of this loss was due to rationalization and faster vessels, most of all the drop in trade.

### WEST COAST HIT BY LOSS OF CHINA TRADE

This drop in jobs and shipments has hit all coasts, Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific. The ban on the China trade has been an especially hard blow to the West Coast where port prosperity is impossible without this trade.

Since 1948 and up to the Korean war the share of the Pacific Coast has been hovering around 11 to 15 percent of total U. S. export shipping. Before World War II the share of the West Coast was 30 percent. Since the beginning of 1952 West Coast shipping has been sliding downhill together with all other ports.

While U. S. flagships are forbidden to trade with China, even businesses are seeking ways of breaking out of these restrictions as the economic picture darkens. Thus, the Seattle port agent of

the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, Robert Ward, revealed last November that Northwest wheat is being shipped to China—but not in U. S. ships. It is being shipped in British, Norwegian and Canadian vessels. Furthermore, U. S. shipping companies have switched vessels to foreign registration both in order to grab this trade and to undercut wage standards of American seamen. This "bad neighbor" policy with one-fourth of the world's population, said Port Agent Ward, has cost members of his union 700 jobs in Seattle alone.

The San Francisco local of the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots reported that 37 percent of its members were unemployed at the beginning of December, 1952. Out of 3,500 members, 1,200 were out of work.

The conclusion is clear for anybody who wants to face the facts. Even the shipowner organization, the National Federation of American Shipping, admitted in its year-end report that a recession has hit all phases of maritime activity, including shipbuilding and repair, marine supply and port activity.

That recession is heading fast for a thorough-going depression and crisis unless something is done soon. And a big part of that something is resumption of normal, peace-time trade with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

Even if trade levels were resumed at a rate no higher than pre-World War II, it would mean at least another 8,000 jobs for unlicensed seamen alone. But that far from tells the story. Before World War II, these countries took 10.7 percent of our exports.

They are prepared to take far more than that now. These countries are expanding their economies at a rate far exceeding that in any other part of the world. China alone, with its 475,000,000 people, is proceeding to change its economy so that in about 20 years industry will increase to 30-40 percent of its economy where it is now 10 percent. Its plans are on an even

(Continued on Page 14)



# Questions and Answers On the Rosenberg Case

**Q.** Were the Rosenbergs convicted of "giving atomic secrets to Russia" as every paper in the USA says?

**A.** No. This is a falsehood. The Rosenbergs were charged with and convicted of "conspiracy to commit espionage" for a foreign power. They were not even charged with intent to harm the United States. The government used the "conspiracy" charge because it did not have the slightest proof or evidence that the Rosenbergs ever contacted any Russian at any time. There is nothing in the trial record to show that they had ever done so. There is not one piece of evidence in the entire case to prove that any "information" about an "atomic secret" had ever actually been transmitted by the Rosenbergs to

anybody.

Thus all the talk of "treason" which fills the press is not supported by a single fact in the trial record itself. The talk of "Russia" and "treason" comes from propaganda planted in the press by the government, notably FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover and U.S. prosecutor Irving Saypol.

**Q.** How did the case start?

**A.** On June 15, 1950, a mechanic, David Greenglass, who worked as a routine Army sergeant at Los Alamos atomic research project was arrested by the FBI. Three weeks later the FBI charged him with espionage. At first, Greenglass firmly denied all such charges. But later when O. John Rogge, ex-Department of Justice lawyer, and government witness

against Dr. Du Bois, became Greenglass' attorney, Greenglass decided to become a government witness. Greenglass, who was in fear of his life because of FBI charges, decided to "finger" his sister Ethel, and his brother-in-law Julius Rosenberg as "Soviet spies." On July, 16, 1950, the Rosenbergs were arrested. They denied the accusations categorically.

**Q.** What is the proof against the Rosenbergs?

**A.** There is none. There is only the word of one man, David Greenglass. Greenglass could not produce a single corroborating witness, or a single tangible item of evidence to back up his story. The FBI questioned all the members of Julius Rosenberg's CCNY class and found one, Max Elitcher,

against whom they said they had proof that he had committed perjury in signing a loyalty oath. Elitcher never met Greenglass and did not know him. Elitcher testified that Rosenberg, after not meeting him for several years, had spoken to him about espionage. He had nothing to confirm this. This and this alone is the "case" against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. To build up this "case," the FBI found a photographer, Ben Schneider, whom they smuggled into the court illegally in order to rehearse his identification of Julius the next day. This fact was hidden from the court at the time. Schneider swore on oath he had never seen the Rosenbergs between the time he allegedly took their pictures "for passports" and the time he identified them as an

FBI witness. He could produce not one single item of concrete evidence to back up his story.

**Q.** What was the atomic data which Greenglass says he gave to the Rosenbergs?

**A.** It consisted solely of a free-hand drawing made by him allegedly from memory six years after he seen it at Los Alamos. The drawing was of an implosion lens used in atomic research. The government had promised to produce top atomic scientists to prove the truth and importance of this "atomic secret." They never did.

Top atomic scientist, Dr. Harold E. Urey of the University of Chicago, and a leader in building the atomic bomb ridiculed the idea of such a "secret." Greenglass failed to pass a single one of nine science courses he took in a polytechnic school. Dr. Edward N. Condon, top U. S. scientist in a letter to Judge Kaufman flatly said that the free-hand drawing of such a lens would be meaningless and worthless since "the essence of the lens lies in the precise shape which Greenglass did not know and could not have transmitted by a free-hand sketch in any case."

## Eisenhower Gives Nod To Civil Rights Sellout

By ROB F. HALL

KLEAGLE OF THE DIXIECRATS, Gov. Jimmie Byrnes of South Carolina on Sept. 18 announced he would cast his vote for Dwight Eisenhower and appealed to all champions of white supremacy to do likewise. This week Eisenhower paid off his election debt. The powerful Republican majority in the Senate joined with Dixiecrats to defeat 70-21 a rules change aimed at ending filibusters.

When a bi-partisan bloc of 19 Senators, headed by Herbert Lehman (D-NY) and Irving Ives (R-NY) announced they would offer a change in Senate Rule XXII on the opening of the Senate, GOP Senate leaders hastened Dec. 29 to confer with Eisenhower at the Commodore hotel in New York.

Emerging from the suite the Senate Republican leader, Robert Taft, told newsmen that despite Eisenhower's pledge to the NAACP to "use his influence" to end the filibuster, the President-elect supported Taft in opposing a rules change at this time. Next day Sen. Russell marched into Taft's office and came out with a broad grin on his face. The GOP Dixiecrat gang-up to defend the right of white supremacists to filibuster had been arranged.

**CHANGE IN RULE XXII** is an insistent demand of labor and the Negro people's organizations. Under this rule, it is impossible to bring an end to Senate debate on any bill except on the vote of 64 (two-thirds) of the 96 Senators, and on a proposal to change the rule, unanimous consent is necessary. Experience has shown that this rule aids the Dixiecrats in filibustering (talking to death) all civil rights legislation, including bills already passed by the House.

The tactic of the Lehman-Ives group was to move for a rules change at the opening of the session, on the theory that the Senate is a new body, not a continuing body. Under this theory a simple majority could amend Rule XXII, and a simple majority could shut off debate.

Taft angrily rejected this theory and promised the Dixiecrats that the Republican majority would oppose it. It would not even be necessary for Russell and his henchmen to filibuster the proposal, he assured them.

**WHEN THE SENATE** convened Jan. 3, Taft persuaded Lehman and Ives to hold their fire until last Tuesday. On Tuesday Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-NM) offered the liberal bloc's resolution. The GOP leader let it be known that he would let the anti-

filibuster group argue for their motion for a day or two and that he would then move to table it.

On Wednesday the GOP leader made his motion which was supported by 41 Republicans and 29 Democrats. The Lehman-Ives bloc got the votes of 15 Democrats, five Republicans and one independent, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Taft insisted that he was not against a change in Rule XXII, only opposing the particular method of the Lehman-Ives group. He

would not fight a resolution which had this objective later in the session, he claimed. But the obvious fact is that the most reactionary factions in the Senate, the right-wing Republicans and the Southern Democrats, are in the saddle and that civil rights legislation, including action to curb the filibuster, have no chance unless the organizations of labor and the Negro people continue and increase pressure on the Senators and the Eisenhower Administration.

### THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

## FBI, State Cops Aid Kidnapers

**LIKE A FUGITIVE SLAVE**, Gerdis Hill, 21-year-old Negro, allegedly a bail-jumper from Alabama, was kidnaped in daylight on a Detroit street by a white bondsman from Birmingham and forcibly transported South. The FBI and state officials of Ohio and Kentucky aided the kidnaper when the Negro victim asked for aid. Justice and Negro rights, observers concluded, were being turned back to the time when fugitive slaves and free Negroes could be picked up in American cities on the claim of almost any white citizen. Federal authorities are "studying" to find out whether any U. S. laws have been broken.

**SIX NEGRO GREEK** letter fraternities meeting in Cleveland mapped a campaign to push civil rights legislation through this session of Congress.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, in Washington, told the assembled 5,000 delegates:

"Segregation is an instrument of domination, conceived to prevent those who dominate from ever becoming emotionally concerned about those they dominate."

**THE BALTIMORE** Afro-American, speaking for Negroes reacting to the promise of President-elect Eisenhower to "investigate" segregation in the U. S., declared editorially:

"The facts about America's pattern of racial discrimination are well known, not only here but all over the world... What is needed

now is action in pushing through Congress the necessary corrective measures."

**THE STATE DEPT.** finally admitted lifting the passport of Rev. James H. Robinson on the basis of "information" that foreign travel by the prominent Harlem minister would be dangerous to U. S. security. Rev. Robinson supports the State Department policies, but insists on criticizing jimcrow practices in government agencies and elsewhere.

**PERSONALITIES:** Harlem and the nation mourned the passing of Fletcher Henderson, 55, famed musician, whose orchestral arrangements help boost Benny Goodman to fame... And in South Carolina, John H. McCray was released from jail after serving 37 days of a 60-day chain-gang sentence for exposing a "rape" frameup in 1950 of a young Negro who was executed. McCray is the editor of the weekly Columbia Lighthouse and Informer and leads the Negro political movement which has militantly opposed the white supremacy policies of Gov. James F. Byrnes and the Dixiecrats.

### SEES BIGGER PROFITS

The National Securities and Research Corp. foresees bigger corporate profits and record dividends in 1953.

### SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS TO JURY:

## Free Us and Save American Honor

By HARRY RAYMOND

**SOVIET PREMIER** Joseph Stalin's Christmas Eve declaration that war between the United States and the Soviet Union "cannot be considered inevitable" was dramatically

made part of the record of the Foley Square Smith Act trial last week as the defense opened its 4½ day final plea to the jury.

Text of the Stalin peace move was presented to Judge Edward J. Dimock, refuting his ruling that existence of the Soviet Union under Communist leadership, and activities of Marxist parties throughout the world, presented a "clear and present danger" of "inevitable war" against the U. S. Under the law, such a "clear and present danger" must be determined by the court before a jury can convict under the Smith Act.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant acting as her own lawyer, who presented the Stalin text, argued that it clearly refuted Judge Dimock's ruling. Stalin's peace bid, contained in his answers to questions by New York Times correspondent James Reston, Miss Flynn said, showed that:

• Stalin believed "our countries can continue to live in peace."

• Stalin believed "our countries' conversations with representatives of the new Eisenhower administration, looking toward the possibility of a meeting between (Stalin) and General Eisenhower on easing world tensions."

• Stalin would "agree to co-operate" in "any diplomatic approach designed to bring about the end of the Korea War" because the USSR "is interested in ending the war in Korea."

• The "sources of present cold war contention" lie wherever the "policy of the 'cold war' against the Soviet Union find their expression."

**MISS FLYNN** offered as further proof of peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union Stalin's new book "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." She noted that in



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

this work Stalin concluded the conflict of interests between capitalist states for markets has, during the period since World War I, proved to be stronger than the conflict between capitalist and socialist states.

She noted that from this Stalin reached the conclusion that the Marxist-Leninist thesis of inevitability of war between capitalist states remains in effect.

She told the court: "He (Stalin) further reaches the (Continued on Page 11)

### Nelson in 'Hole'

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

**STEVE NELSON**, Pennsylvania Communist leader, was once again placed in "isolation" at the Allegheny County Workhouse this week, in an evident conspiracy by officials to break his health and deprive him of opportunity to confer with his attorney. Protests should go to Gov. John Fine at Harrisburg, Pa.

## The Worker

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MORE CIVIL LIBERTIES NEWS ON PAGE 11



# 'I Visited Georgia's Gov. Talmadge'

A Negro woman tells how a delegation challenged Southern jimcrow to bring greetings to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram

By LORETTA PAUKER

IT was 9:30 A.M. the morning of Dec. 24 and naturally a very special morning. I stood in Penn station among the ten other delegates, Negro and white women, who soon would board the train for Savannah! The station was crowded with people, all rushing here or there for the Christmas holiday. Amidst this hustle, our delegation stood reverently, seriously, awaiting our trip to the Reidsville jail to see Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. This had a very deep meaning for me, a Negro mother who wanted so much to bring words of courage and hope to another Negro woman, imprisoned for daring to defend her dignity, against white supremacist brutality.

## WE BOARD TRAIN FOR SAVANNAH

We received last-minute instructions from William L. Patterson, leader of the Civil Rights Congress. We boarded the train—we were off. All the way down, the women spoke seriously about the meaning of our trip. We knew that we would take into the state of Georgia, a real picture of Negro-white unity and struggle.

We arrived at about 6:30 the next morning. The streets were wet with early morning fog and it was still dark. We were fully aware that this was the South.

Signs met our eyes in large print. "White waiting room," "colored only." Somehow even the bar between the two waiting rooms gave a ruthless appearance.

When the drivers appeared, we climbed into two taxis—one for Negro, one for white—as required by Georgia law—and started on our 60-mile journey to Reidsville.

It was fairly mild temperature, but I was cold—my heart had frozen at the hate that existed all around us. The shabby homes, poor people, for here, fear threw its shadow over the land.

Up ahead we saw a parked car. Someone could make out, it was a patrol car. Someone was inside. We were told to pull over. After questioning the two drivers, the police told us to continue.

Then in the distance we were able to see a grayish crowd, like something on the road. As we drew nearer we could make out cars, then men, lots and lots of them, standing all across the road. Police, plain clothes men, etc., all waiting for 10 women.

We were ordered to stop the cars—and for the first time, I had come face to face with a mob of angry, white armed men. "Open up the doors," they yelled. "Where you going? What did you come so far to visit Reidsville jail for? Why do you want to see Mrs. Ingram?"—were some of the questions shouted at us.

One of the men read us an injunction which, he said, had been issued against all groups such as NAACP, Sojourners or any other group attempting to see Mrs. Ingram. I began to realize how afraid these white supremacists were of any move for the struggle for Negro rights in the South.

Our delegation was forced to return to the station. I was disappointed. I wondered if Mrs. Ingram would ever learn that we had tried to see her. I imagined her thinking of her children, how she had raised them. How they had spent many Christmas days together. How together they had tilled the land till their hands were rough.

I was silent, and sad. It was noon now. The sun was warm and we gathered to plan the next step in our trip. That was to see Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Lord Baron of a 2,500 acre estate. The train wouldn't be leaving till nine that evening. This meant an awfully long wait.

In the waiting room marked "Colored," four of us sat on the hard wood benches. The dimly



MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM and her two sons at the time of their imprisonment. With her sons, she defended herself against an attack by a southern white farmer who was killed by his own gun in the scuffle.

lit room, hurt my eyes and I fell asleep for a few minutes. I was awakened by someone talking. An old woman who sat next to me was speaking to her younger daughter of the delegation which had come from the north. "They are the kind of people I pray for," said the mother. "I'm glad they came."

We got on the "jimcrow" Georgia Central at 9:30—10 hours to Atlanta.

Once there, we again took two separate taxis, this time for a 25-mile trip to Talmadges' farm. We finally arrived at the large white gates—built by the blood of "my people" I thought—and as we drove for a mile or so I looked at the rich surroundings and thought of those undernourished and the coughing children back in the railroad station. Quite a contrast!

## GOVERNOR'S MANSION FOR WHITES ONLY

We went directly to the big front door, lavishly decorated "Southern style." Again I felt that cold chill run through me. How much I could tell these Feudal lords!

"I'm Mrs. Talmadge," said the woman standing in the doorway. "Gov. Talmadge went hunting, you know how our men are when they go hunting, they never know when to return." In that remark I could see the position of white women in the South.

"May we wait?"—we asked. Her cold flooded answer came immediately.

"You know we have segregation here. The white ladies can come in and are perfectly welcome and the colored ladies may wait with some nice colored people down on the farm."

Our answer showed Mrs. Talmadge and Georgia what we stood for. "We'll wait outside together" we said firmly. We did. After a few minutes someone said, "That's him—that one's Talmadge."

We at last come face to face with this symbol of the Southern Bourbon—hatred—lynch terror—fear.

He asked us why we came. We told him. We spoke clearly and slowly—our firm voices would give him just a slight notion of what a group of determined women are like.

We asked why the armed men.

"Assurance against a prison riot," he answered.

## TALMADGE DEAF TO WOMEN'S PLEAS

"Now that you see us," replied one woman, "do you think we look dangerous?"

He spat several times. "If you want to speak of pardon, see the parole board. I have no authority," he said. "Georgia has a very lenient record when it comes to pardons," he added. But those of us who knew Georgia "justice" did not believe that.

We tried to tell him what Mrs. Ingram meant to us. We were interrupted again and again.

"Go and see the parole board," he said again and again. "Let's not repeat ourselves. If you're going to do that, I'm leaving." He spat and spat. We stood and continued to speak, because our message was not for him alone but for all Georgia.

We left, feeling that part of our mission had been accomplished, although we didn't get to see Mrs. Ingram, we brought to the Negro people of Georgia a true picture of who was for them and who wasn't.

The cab driver asked, "Are you people coming back?"

We answered, "Yes, We'll be back—again and again, till we wake up the conscience of the land, and Mrs. Ingram is free."

# Morgan Bankers and Waterfront Goons

By ART SHIELDS

THERE'S blood on the waterfront—lots of it. The killers are well known. The New York Crime Commission has splashed some of the killers' names across the front pages again this winter. Those names have been mentioned often before.

But the role of the shipping company bankers in the waterfront killing is the hottest crime secret.

Consider, for example, just one banking group. That is the group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., whose top attorney, Theodore Keindl, is presiding over the Crime Commission hearing that reopens on Monday, Jan. 12.

The Morgan bankers, as we shall show, are linked to the Anastasia gangsters, accused in the Panto killing.

These Morgan bankers, who finance the biggest shipping companies, are very respectable people, of course. They belong to the richest churches and plushiest clubs. No broken nose gangsters lounge in their offices or spit on their floors. Yet Morgan money helps to turn the wheels of waterfront gangdom.

Some of this Morgan money goes to Anthony Anastasia, who was held in \$100,000 bail in 1940 in the Pete Panto killing, before District Attorney O'Dwyer

of Brooklyn (later Mayor of New York and Ambassador to Mexico) dropped the case.

Anastasia is the most important hoodlum of many employed by the Morgan interests in New York. He is the brother of Albert Anastasia, the "high executioner" of Murder, Inc., who is identified as the big gun behind the Panto killing.

Antonio himself has been arrested again and again on charges of homicide and other crimes. He admits entering the United States illegally and could be deported at the Immigration Service's pleasure.

This goon is nominally a "hiring boss" on the Morgan bankers' Isthmian Steamship Line docks in Brooklyn. The Isthmian Line is wholly owned by the United States Steel Corp., (a Morgan firm) and is used to carry its products and other cargo to all parts of the world.

Anastasia was hired by the bankers' steamship company through its contracting agent, the Jarka Steamship Co. But the Isthmian bosses consented to the hiring of the hoodlum, says Fortune Magazine of June, 1951.

This gangster wasn't just hired as a worker. He was hired as a terrorist and strikebreaker. I heard him bawling at dock strikers last year that "You gotta work: I am Anastasia." That warning might mean death, the men on the Erie Basin believed,

and some strikers went back to work after Anastasia followed up his threat by pushing them about with his fists.

The Morgan interests had dealt with this gangster before. Their Phelps Dodge copper bosses paid him lavishly to break a strike of UE union workers at Perth Amboy, N. J., according to testimony before the Kefauver committee. Anastasia brought in bat-swinging, gun shooting thugs by the boat load. They fired on pickets and killed one striker named Russo.

Anastasia has gotten fat on the profits of dock terrorism and strikebreaking.

"The sugar is heavy. I'm getting \$1,000 a day," he boasted to the Phelps Dodge strikers' picket captain Theodore Narushes, of Linden, N. J.

This gangster put much of his underworld profits into a private cargo-loading and strike-breaking company—the A. A. Stevedoring Co., which he shares with the killer Albert Anastasia. The two brothers got more than \$200,000 out of this firm in 1945 alone, according to testimony before the Kefauver committee.

The Morgan bankers have paid out money to many other waterfront goons through the Jarka stevedoring agency and other go-betweens.

Many of these Morgan bribes went to strikebreaking "delegates" and "business agents"

working under "King" Joe Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association. Some of the bribes went to "King" Joe himself.

A little of this "sugar"—apparently only a small part of the total bribe money—was reported by the Crime Commission last month.

The Crime Commission was careful to protect the biggest shipowners as much as it could. It listed the chief bribes as coming from stevedoring contractors, without saying whom the contractors represented. But this listing shows that the Jarka Co. paid out \$58,000 in bribes in four years.

Neither the Isthmian Line nor the U. S. Steel Corp. nor the banking House of J. P. Morgan & Co., which Keindl represents were mentioned by the Crime Commission, however.

And the stevedoring companies—the links between the steamship companies and the gangsters—were let off very easily at the crime hearings. They were pictured as unwilling victims of the underworld.

Many Brooklyn longshoremen, know, however, that the racketeers are agents of the big money bosses above and that the shipping companies were behind the murder of their brave leader Pete Panto.



# Truman Waves H-Bomb to Hide The Crisis in Foreign Policy

PRESIDENT TRUMAN tried to counteract the favorable response throughout the world to Joseph Stalin's Christmas offer to sit down and negotiate a Korean peace with a threat that Washington can wipe out all of Russia with the H-bomb. Truman's threat was made in his last message to Congress in his State of the Nation message.

Political observers quickly noted that Truman brandished what he claimed was a new and terrible weapon for the destruction of millions of people and entire cities just as Washington's no-negotiations-with-Russia policy was meeting the greatest resistance among the peoples of Western Europe and the world. It is widely admitted by columnists and reporters that West Europe no longer believes in the Washington myth of "threat of So-

viet aggression."

WHEREAS STALIN in his Christmas peace offer had once again stated that he does not believe war inevitable, Truman tried to foist on the country the propaganda that Stalin believes in inevitable war between the USA and the USSR. Truman said that he could bring "ruin for your regime and your homeland" with the H-bomb in his direct address to Stalin.

But Truman also noted that in an atomic or H-bomb war "man could extinguish millions of lives with one blow, demolish great cities of the world, wipe out the cultural achievements of the past and destroy the very structure of civilization. . . ." He added, knowing that his H-bomb threat would sound terrifying to humanity.

"Such a war is not a possible policy for rational men." But he did not explain why the government refuses to call a cease-fire in Korea or why it refuses to negotiate a peace settlement based on peaceful co-existence and world trade.

AFTER TRUMAN'S SPEECH it was no longer possible to believe that another world war would leave the U. S. exempt from actual hostilities. The need for peace had been made all the greater.

It was also noted that Truman tried to convince the millions of working class and Negro people voters who had given the Democratic Party much of its support that their social gains had increased during the "cold war" program launched by Truman. Truman tried to tie the New Deal

social program to his pro-war program as being part of the same thing. But he also warned that "If one thing is certain in our future, it is that more sacrifice lies ahead."

COMMENTATORS in the press took a dim view of Truman's cheery optimism regarding the world position of Washington's present leaders. Said the Scripps-Howard press gloomily: "The alliances to which Mr. Truman attaches such importance are all but falling apart. . . ." (World-Telegram, Jan. 8). The paper openly expressed worry that the Soviet Union might succeed in preventing a world war: "Russia has been gaining ground in the cold war. . . . If these gains continue another shooting war would become point-

less as far as Russia is concerned."

As Truman was talking of Washington's new-found ability to destroy millions of human beings and entire cities at one blow, Washington's puppet Adenauer in West Germany was making a major retreat from his plan to drag Bonn into a European Army and France's Rene Mayer was dropping State Department stooge Robert Schuman who had signed the pact giving the Saar coal mines to Ruhr-Wall Street control. While Truman was trying to frighten Washington's "allies" into line for a NATO-Nazi army, NATO was falling apart at the seams. The peoples' refusal to march toward war and the rivalries amongst the different financial interests were bringing a new crisis to Washington's hurry-up-to-war policy.

## U.S.-BRITISH ECONOMIC CLASH

### Why Churchill Saw Eisenhower

By JOHN PITTMAN

Winston Churchill, en route to a Jamaica vacation, stopped over for a few days in New York Monday and mixed business with pleasure. The 78-year-old British Prime Minister conferred privately with President-elect Eisenhower, New York Times publisher Sulzberger and general manager Adler, and with the Luce Publications' Henry Luce and Life's publisher, Hiskell, with Secretary-of-State designate Dulles and Eisenhower's Ambassador to Britain Winthrop Aldrich, and with Gov. Dewey, President Truman, and Bernard Baruch.

It was quite a "stop-over," with neither Churchill nor his visitors trying to keep up the pretense that it was all in fun. On the other hand, their secrecy flung wide the door to speculation and rumor-mongering.

ON HIS ARRIVAL aboard the McCarran-screened Queen Mary early Monday, Churchill had faced a battery of 200 newsmen with characteristic cockiness. He said the danger of another world war "has receded"; while "we must go on holding our position" in Korea, it "would be a pity for the United States or the United Nations armies to wander all about China." He took a crack at Washington's refusal to share A-bomb information with London and said that Britain wants trade with the United States, not a loan.

At weekend, with the Prime Minister presumably sunning himself on a Jamaica beach, several questions needed answers. Did Churchill say the same things in private that he told the press?

#### Mindel Banquet in Bronx Saturday

Seventy-two-year old Jacob Mindel will be honored Saturday, (Jan. 10) at a banquet-concert sponsored by 35 union leaders, educators, writers and community leaders including Jerome Gasy, Sarah Berress, Dr. Isaac Dtamler, Dr. Bernard Bender, and Rev. Harold Williamson have joined in the tribute.

The affair will be held in the Allerton Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m. Mindel's honored guests will be the 12 other Smith Act defendants on trial Foley Square.

And if not, as seemed most probable, what was his real business in New York?

LAST OCTOBER, the British Foreign Office let it be known that Churchill intended to "visit Washington in March, 1953. It was reported that he would come with the decisions of the recent conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, would meet the Italian and French Prime Ministers beforehand and bring a plan for all Western Europe. But on Nov. 4, Eisenhower was elected. The British, along with the rest of Europe, took a dim view of the consequences. And suddenly Churchill decided he needed "a holiday," declaring that he fancied Jamaica and that New York was the shortest way there by sea. But in London on New Year's Eve, he told the Tories' Primrose League: "Our ancient kingdom, strained though it has been by wars and sometimes by unwisdom, is still a force with



CHURCHILL

which all men and all nations must count." And by Jan. 6, following his conference with Eisenhower, Churchill frankly described his stop-over as a "scouting expedi-

(Continued on Page 13)

#### FEDERATION IS A CHAIN

### The African Lion Worries Britain's Tories

OLIVER LYTTETLTON, Britain's Colonial Secretary, had more than usual cause for worry this week. No loyal servant of Queen and Empire could look at Kenya and South Africa without misgivings. Or could fail to see, in the conference on Central African Federation that opened in London on New Year's Day, the sure sign of another blow-up.

The conference went off key from the start. For months the Colonial Office had labored to produce a federal Constitution for Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. But the 6,400,000 Africans in these mineral-rich countries said "No!" Federation, they declared, would spread Malanazi racist oppression northward over their homeland, an area larger than Texas and California combined. It would subject them to the whims of the money-mad white minority and doom their hope of self-government. Their answer was blunt. They had boycotted the conference.

NOT SO the area's 200,000 white settlers. Their spokesmen took the floor on the opening day. They said the proposed Constitution "makes too many concessions to the natives . . . would undermine the position and authority of

the educated whites." There was the problem, clearly stated: African discontent versus European settler greed. But Oliver Lyttelton knew it was not so simple. There were complications:

- The copper cartel (Morgan-Rockefeller dominated) and other mineral-exploiting combines want federation. "It means political stability," said bankers and monopolists. (World Trade Union Movement, Nov. 7, 1952, P. 3.)
- The Queen and Empire want federation. "A British bloc in Central Africa" . . . is . . . "a great issue of Imperial policy." (London Times, Nov. 22, 1951.)
- But what is best for the Morgan-Rockefeller combines may not always be best for Queen and Empire. "Within the Anglo-American partnership we must be prepared to fight for our 'rights' like a dog fights for a bone." (Mr. Stanley Evans, Labor MP who toured Central Africa to convince Africans of advantages of federation.)

A SECOND PROBLEM, thus presented, was whether federation was the best means of serving Queen and Empire as against the Africans on the one hand, and as against Wall St.'s greed on the other.

For Oliver Lyttelton, Tory to the marrow, the deciding factor may

have already played its role. On July 22, 1951, North Rhodesia African Congress President Harry Nkumbula declared: "We will favor federation if the copper mines are nationalized, universal suffrage and other political and social reforms are granted." Last February, the Congress resolved that if "the Tory government attempts to force through federation against the unanimous wish of the African people . . . Congress will fight it with mass protest action." Last October, 30,000 North Rhodesian miners went beyond "mass protest action." They struck. To Oliver Lyttelton, this must have seemed the knell of Empire in Central Africa.

The day after New Year's Day, while the politicians, settlers and colonial administrators continued to wrangle, five men demanded of Oliver Lyttelton an audience with the Queen. They were all the Chiefs of Nyasaland and they had come to tell Elizabeth their people opposed federation. Lyttelton may prefer to be eaten by the Wall Street wolf than to be killed by the African lion. But it is more possible that he has no choice. As he ponders a reply to the five chiefs of Nyasaland, it must worry him to reflect that the lion, when aroused, is truly the monarch of all he surveys.

## THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

### Washington Scolds Bonn

BRAZIL'S President Getulio Vargas disappointed Washington when his New Year's address omitted the question of military cooperation with the United States. At the same time the government arrested 60 "Communists" in the Northeastern state of Sergipe. Forty-seven were arrested in Minas Geraes at a conference on the defense of rights of youth. . . . Senora Maria de la Cruz won the first seat to be held by a woman in the Chilean Senate. She got 141,595 votes.

INAUGURAL of Louis Munoz Marin, president of Puerto Rico was attended by Eisenhower, representative, Gov. John Cabot Lodge of Connecticut. Lodge congratulated Marin on his policy of selling Puerto Rico's publicly financed factories to private owners. Sign of how much "independence" has been granted Puerto Rico: its Supreme Court Chief Justice is Baltimore-born A. Cecil Snyder.

#### RIGHT TO THE Manchurian

Railway and all the railway's property were relinquished by the Soviet Union to the Chinese in accordance with treaty terms. This Changchun railway, described as the backbone of Manchurian economy, is 1,500 miles long. . . . Kao Kang, head of China's state planning commission, announced the government's intentions to make producers' cooperatives the chief form of agriculture in Manchuria during the next five years. . . . While Indonesia entered the final stages of negotiations for Washington aid under the Technical and Cooperative Administration and for aid from West Germany, Information Minister Mononouti denied that the two agreements would tie Indonesia to the cold war. . . . Premier Chou En-Lai of China told a health conference that Washington was still engaged in germ warfare in Korea. . . . In Pakistan, 14 persons, including 11 army officers, were given sentences up to seven years in a repressive trial. The charge was "planning a Communist State."

IRANIAN DEPUTIES walked out of parliament during a discussion of a new electoral law proposed by Premier Mossadegh. The deputies charged the government was "trying to make a deal with Americans." The deal on Iran's oil output—was later made public in Washington and awaited Britain's agreement. . . . Egypt's Gen. Naguib ousted 800 government employees and continued his attack on all opposition by putting 14 former high-ranking ministers and political leaders on trial.

BONN'S DELAY in ratifying the European Army treaties was the object of a new scolding from Washington. Eisenhower sent a message to Chancellor Adenauer and U. S. High Commissioner Samuel Reber, during a luncheon speech on board the liner United States at Bremerhaven, demanded quick ratification of the treaties. However, no speed was in sight.

NORWAY was accused by the Soviet Union of violating agreements by completing "major military constructions" near the Soviet border. . . . In the Soviet Union itself, 20,000,000 copies were being circulated of Joseph Stalin's book on the Economic Problems of Socialism. . . . Rene Mayer was voted France's new Premier after he won DeGaulle support by promising to put ratification of the European army treaty in second place behind an agreement on the Saar.



# Where Wages Are Six Times Those of 1950

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
SHANGHAI

**T**HE big privately owned Textile Mill No. 9 of the Sun Sing Company in Shanghai is an old-style factory. Its heavy brick walls and wrought iron gates and outside fire-escapes all describe it as a Chinese version of Mill-Town. It has been going for more than 20 years and has 900 workers.

As we settle down in the reception room, a ponderous man on the elderly side, dressed in a brisk business-suit takes the floor: he is Szu Chuen, the director of the plant.

"Before the Liberation, we, the national capitalists suffered much from the oppression of the imperialists and their allies, the bureaucratic capitalists. We were almost bankrupt; we could not pay our bills. But the Peoples Government extended us a loan, and the Liberation has opened big markets and brought stable prices. By the cooperation of the workers, production has been developed, and today we have a bright future. . . ."

I look at the young people at each side of the director. Closest to me is a keen, bespectacled lad who is the head of the trade union; at the far end is a pale young girl, with black bobbed hair and lips gravely tightened over prominent teeth. Two tables full of men and women workers, some with medals on their chest, some with caps on, and some work-worn and pale are listening quietly, sipping tea.

The director is still reading statistics: 75 percent more yarn produced than before the Liberation . . . 180 children of women workers in the factory nursery . . . wages increased six times in value since the Liberation . . . 55 percent of the workers now learning to read and write . . . 60 percent at the Peking Textile Institute.

It is a strange experience but one that is very important for understanding of present-day China. There are scores of such factories and many capitalists, owning vast enterprises. They were formerly at the mercy of foreign competition, of unscrupulous and corrupt KMT bankers; now for the first time they

## Textile workers at Shanghai's Sun Sing mill tell of changes in the two years since the end of Chiang Kai-shek's rule

are flourishing, and who are encouraged by the Peoples Government because the main problem for this historical period in China is to use every existing means to increase production of

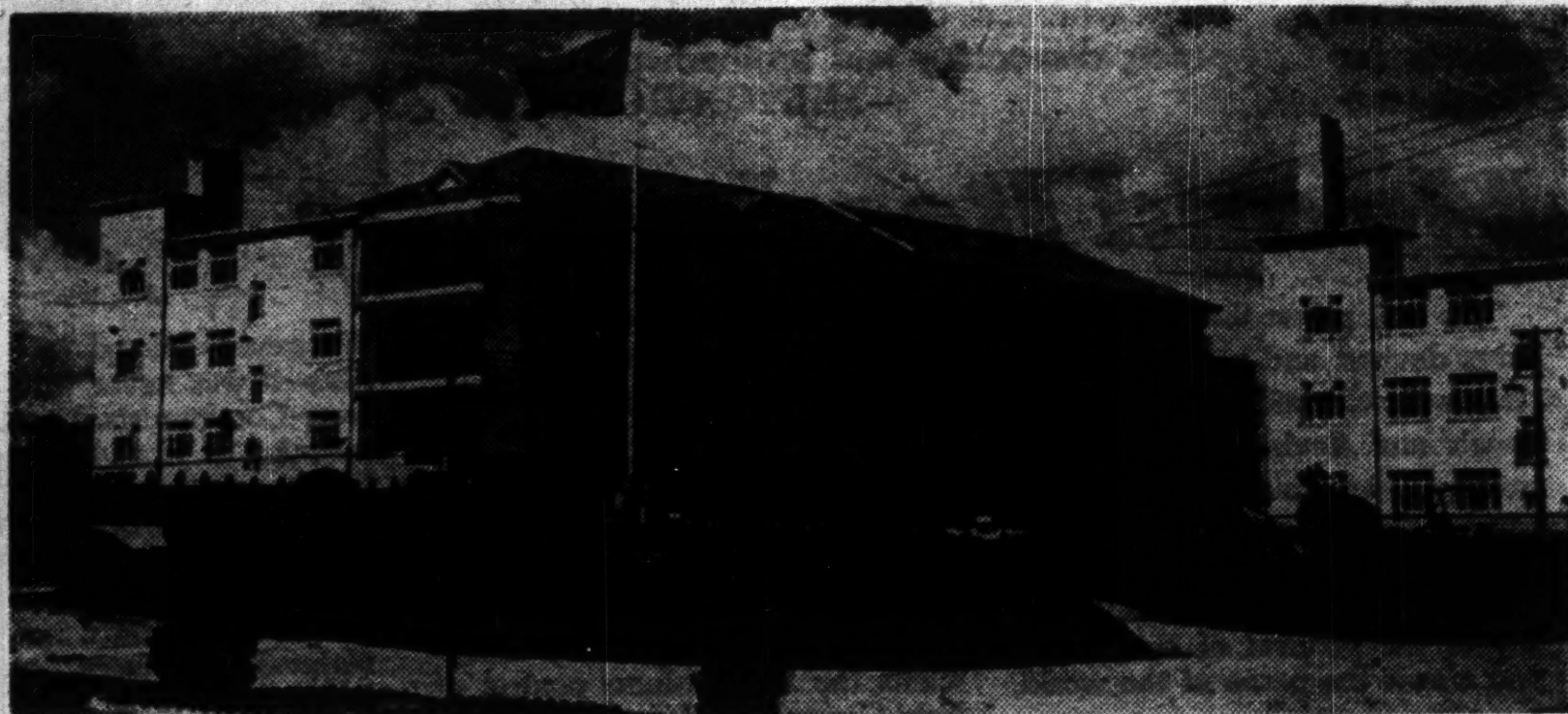
all useful goods.

The workers in such plants are getting the best of conditions; they are protected by law and by collective bargaining. A very high degree of political under-

standing is required of them (as I could see later on) to stay on these jobs and zoom production ever higher, even though a sizable profit goes to a private individual.



A Chinese woman loom operator. The Chinese Textile Workers' Union rest home (below) at Tsingtao, a famous summer resort in China. It is built adjacent to the beach once used by wealthy foreigners and Chinese merchants and officials.



Then Sun Li-feng takes the floor, the one at the far side of the director, who makes a humble bow in introducing her. She begins to tell a story: the events of early February, 1948. Life had become unbearable. Prices were skyrocketing. The workers of this very plant had been negotiating wage increases based on a fixed ration of rice with this same company, without result. The trade union leaders were KMT stooges, and the Kuomintang did not want to have the workers' demands granted. The workers decided to stick it out. All over Shanghai other factories and large sections of the student body recognized that here was a test case: a vast solidarity movement developed.

This pale young woman (23-years old, some whispered) raised her voice; her Shanghai dialect was short-clipped, harsh. The whole room hushed; they were reliving the scene. As she described these events it seemed as though it was only yesterday. The Kuomintang threatened the workers. They stood firm. On the morning of Feb. 2, 1949, 3,000 policemen and soldiers from the garrison surrounded the plant. They were armed, they had tear gas bombs. "Here, at this very gate, we stood firm from 6 a.m. We had nothing but this . . ." and she raised her bare fist. "We had broken bowls, cups, saucers, a few pieces of metal. They held two gates, and we held the third."

"We considered it a victory. We had completely exposed the Kuomintang. We had given courage to the whole working class of Shanghai. Some days later the KMT was forced to increase the ration of rice." Sun Li-fang sat down and no one stirred.

We had been transported by the words of this girl to days now past but still vivid in everyone's memory. The whole group rose and mounted the stairway to look at the plant, the looms of which clattered away like dry reeds in a wind. Szu Ching, the trade union leader, walked abreast of the directors. Something new had happened in Textile Mill No. 9 since February, 1948.

## Third Son in Uniform, They Want No More Koreans

Eldest son, back from Korea, circulates cease-fire petition.

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Wash.

**T**HE third and youngest of Keith and Helen Bradley's rangy-six-foot sons was in uniform this holiday season. One after another they have gone. Brian, 24, was called up from the reserves in September, 1950. He's home now, discharged from the Army after ten months in Korea. Then it was Stuart, 22, now at Fort Dix, N. J.

A few days before Christmas Mr. and Mrs. Bradley said goodbye to Ramon, their youngest, 20, on the eve of his departure from Fort Lewis, Wash., for basic training.

You can understand why the Bradleys have a special, burning hatred of the slaughter in Korea.

"We were awfully happy to meet the troop ship that brought Brian back last year," Mrs. Bradley said. "But the day we want to see is the day we have peace in the world and no more Korean. That will be the happiest day of all."

Keith and Helen Bradley are working to bring that day closer. When Mrs. Bradley sent out the Christmas cards this year, she

enclosed in each a copy of the cease-fire ballot her eldest boy and two other Korean vets are circulating. The Bradleys have also obtained signatures to Init. 18, which calls for peaceful relationships among all the nations of the world even though their economic and political systems differ.

Their friends and neighbors in the Riverton area south of Seattle all agree with them about the Korean war.

"Among the people we talk to, not one is in favor of this war," Bradley said. "They call it a mess. They say we've got no business over there."

"Anything we can do for peace, we'll do it gladly," they said over and over again.

Bradley is working part time for a friend who specializes in cement work—stairs, stepping stones mostly. He isn't making a dime out of the killing in Korea.

"The boys at the Fort call it Truman's war," he said. "They know that some people are making money out of it, big money."

The Bradleys have often made the 40-mile trip to the reception center at Fort Lewis to visit with one or another of their sons. Each time, they say, the room has been filled with parents and

young wives, tearful at the thought of departure from their loved ones.

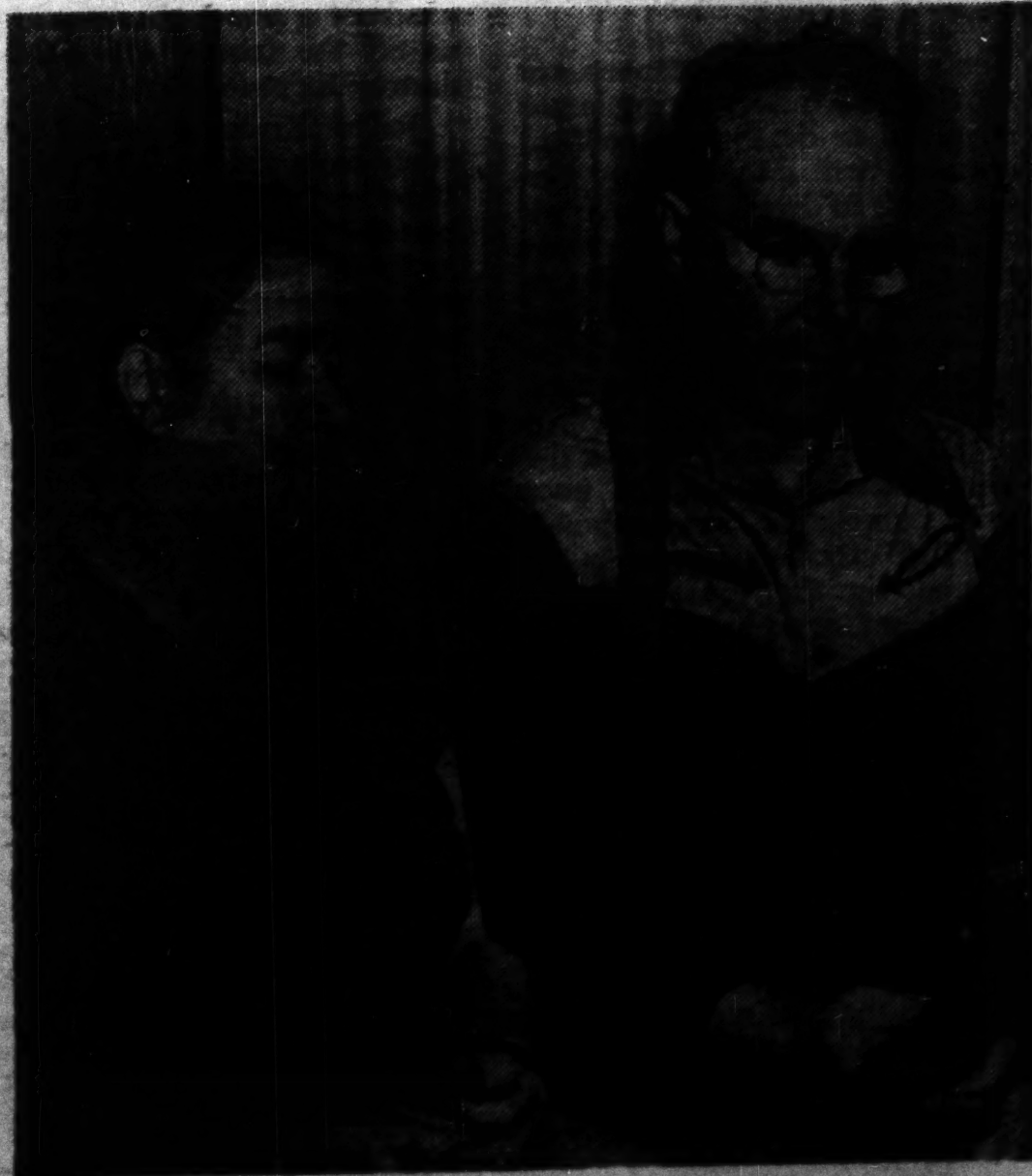
"They're taking 18-year-olds now, and young fellows with wives and children," Mrs. Bradley said. "It makes you sick, what they're doing to the young people."

Their boys had trouble getting decent jobs because nobody would hire young workers facing an early draft, they said. It has been impossible for them to plan their lives. Even Brian, at 24, would be caught up again should a major war break out.

But the Bradleys also are thinking of the people in Korea. "How they must hate us for destroying their homes, killing their children," Bradley said. "I know every man, woman and child would fight to defend our country if we were invaded. That's just what the North Korean people are doing."

There need be no more killing, this mother and father believe, "if we can get together all the people who hate this war."

"It would be a wonderful thing if all the parents of soldiers could get together," they said. "They would find a way to bring all the boys home and make sure there are no more Koreans."



PARENTS OF THREE SONS drafted by the Army, Keith and Helen Bradley, gaze at photo of Ramon, 20, last to go.



# They Speak to America from

On this page, in its briefest terms, is the record of what the world now knows as The Rosenberg Case.

Here are bared the heart and soul of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small sons, ordinary citizens of New York's East Side struggling to make a living until the fatal day the FBI police knocked at their door.

From that day on, the tale of horror unfolds and deepens. A terrorized brother, David Greenglass, invents a fantastic tale of "atomic espionage" which sends his own sister, Ethel and her husband, Julius, to the electric chair, the first time in the history of America that death is imposed in peacetime for alleged espionage. There is not the slightest piece of evidence to back up Greenglass' miserable story about stealing "the atomic secret," a secret which scientists have declared is non-existent. Six years after the alleged stealing of the "secret," Greenglass, who failed to pass a single one of the nine technical courses he took in school, suddenly "remembers" how to draw in full detail a picture of "the bomb" after having been in contact with other government witnesses in prison. His drawing is called "unworkable" by a leading science magazine writer. Atomic scientists ridicule the idea of an "atom bomb" drawing. There is not the slightest evidence of any kind whatsoever to connect the Rosenbergs with espionage in any shape or form.

But the prosecution aided by J. Edgar Hoover, fills the press with hysterical propaganda about a "Soviet spy ring" which may soon bring atom bombs falling on New York City. The judge blames the Rosenbergs for the Korean war at a moment when the na-

tion is filled with hatred of this war which the government refuses to stop. And death is pronounced. In amazing exhibitions, the authorities promise the Rosenbergs that they will not die if they will "talk." If they will, that is, back up the government's lie that "communists" in America got them into "the spy ring" which did not exist.

But the heroic Rosenbergs refuse. They insist on their innocence. They reveal themselves to their fellow-Americans and to the world as made of the purest courage and sincerity in devotion to truth. Their letters from the death house bring before us the heart-rending and at the same time the heroic, inspiring portrait of two loving, tender, human beings, filled with all the joys and sorrows of ordinary parents, yet unflinching in their refusal to trade decency and truth for their lives as the political police cruelly demand of them.

We are printing these words of theirs so that all persons of good will, regardless of what their politics might be, can join this crusade even at this late hour to halt the scheduled execution of the Rosenbergs during the week of Jan. 12.

Had Sacco and Vanzetti lived, later justice would have released them from jail. Had Tom Mooney been hanged, his later exoneration of guilt would have been useless. Had Capt. Dreyfus died at the hands of his persecutors, his later-proved innocence would have been in vain. Save the Rosenbergs! America's honor will be deeply stained if they die. If they die, their torturers will seek new Rosenbergs wherever decent men and women seek peace, democracy and brotherhood.

—MILTON HOWARD.

## 'Between Me and Reader'

Nov. 28, 1952

Dear M—:

I'd like this to be a conversation between me and the reader, whoever he or she may be and as I go along I'll tell you, dear person, why I take the liberty to communicate with you.

Our government through the instrumentality of one of its Federal Judges Irving R. Kaufman has decreed that my wife and I be put to death in 45 days.

Almost daily there are individuals convicted of capital crimes and sentenced to death. But, this is the first time in the history of our country, in a civil case, that the authorities have set the death penalty for a conviction of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The peculiar circumstances are these that two innocent people are condemned to death in a political frameup. I will discuss every element of this in detail. Particular attention will be paid to the purpose and motives of the prosecution as exemplified by their actions and statements, by the propaganda of interested parties and only incidentally to the witnesses whose oral testimony against us was the only evidence. It was of poor quality, unreliable, uncorroborated, full of extraneous hysteria engendered by the cold war and anti-Communist prejudice and still it was empty. It did not even warrant submission to a jury much less have any grounds for a finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Events have chosen us as the principals in this case. I hope you our reader are acquainted with our background, our experience and know a little about us from the material in the trial record and the letters we have written. Then it will be easier to understand our reactions. At the very outset of our trial, the district attorney Mr. Irving Saypol in his opening statement to the jury said and I quote from the record P. 183—

"We will prove that the Rosenbergs devised and put into operation, with the aid of Soviet Nationals and Soviet agents in this country, an elaborate scheme which enabled them to steal through David Greenglass this one weapon, that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and means the peace of the world, the atomic bomb."

In Saypol's summation to the jury P. 1518-19 of the trial record and I quote, "We know of these other henchmen of Rosenberg in this plot by him, by Sobell, by the Soviet Union and its representatives and by other traitorous Americans to deliver the safeguards of our security into the hands of a power that would wipe us off the face of the earth and destroy its peace."

Judge Kaufman stated and I quote from the record P. 1614-15, "I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-Bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions of innocent people may pay the price of your treason."

I have gone to the trouble of quoting verbatim these statements even though they are complete inventions of those who made them, are false and not based on the evidence or any sane reasoning but because they touch on what I am convinced is the most significant factor of this case. It makes obvious the true purpose of the government. The issue raised is peace and should be discussed thoroughly to show how it is really threatened and what the roots of war are.

What relation does our trial and death sentence have to this?

Every student of history knows that World War I, World War II and the danger of World War III

stem from the same source. The existence of world cartels, controlled by finance capital and its resultant imperialism that in the normal course of its activities sets in motion economic and political forces in the state and countries it controls that inevitably lead to war.

(Julius Rosenberg then documents the Big Business control of Nazi Germany and shows that similar forces are trying to take America down the same path). He continues:

The court wanted me to confess crimes I did not do, to hear false witness against innocent people and to allow myself to be used as a tool to create anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda to add to the hysteria and the cold war. I would not allow myself to be used even for propaganda purposes to increase the tensions between the United States and Russia. Only better relations between these two countries can benefit the peoples of both lands and insure world peace.

The only documentary evidence produced by the government to tie us up with this case was a tin collection can. "Save a Spanish Republican Child" and our lawyer in summation said hollow, hollow like the case against the Rosenbergs for in no way can anyone infer any connection to espionage.

This can was supposed to be used to collect funds to aid the innocent victims of the fascist butcher Franco. We admit we are ardent anti-fascists.

Long live Liberty! Julie

The articles by Oliver Pilat—whom Julius calls Pontius Pilat—in the N. Y. Post were filled with distortions and untruths. From the death house, Julius wrote a reply answering these in detail. Excerpts follow:

Dec. 2, 1952

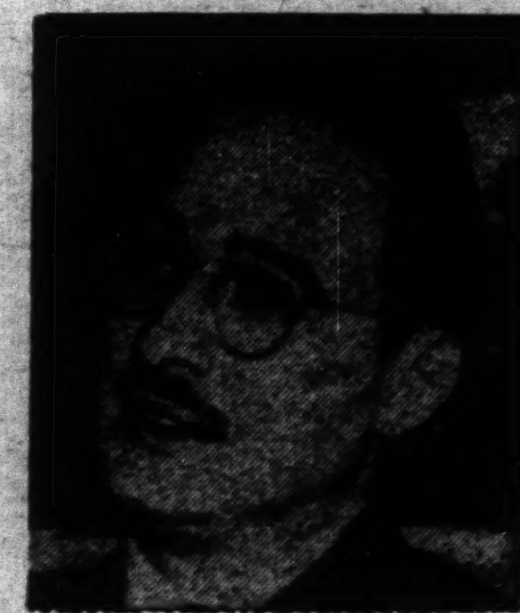
Dear M—

They are funny because we refuse to be stoic.



We never claimed to be Communists—it was never proven that we were Communists. Even taking the meaning of what he says gives the lie the government. The entire trial was full of our opinions on politics. On Spain. On the second front. Our union activity and talks with progressive friends. . . . We never claimed we were 'convicted of being Jews.' This is his straw man and his answer has nothing to do with the question. . . . His statement about the photographer is a complete lie; we did categorically deny the photographer's story—it should be easy to expose him.

JULIE



JULIUS ROSENBERG

## 'I Cannot'

May 8, 1953

My Sweetest Dear:

This afternoon there arrived altogether captivating Moth Day card from Lee. It has a cardboard base on which is mounted a huge cat and over it is slung a bag from which a kitten waves paw. Each pussy is adorned with a fuzzy, and the big one is wearing an outlandish costume consisting of blue and white striped trousers, red jacket and cap to match suit jauntily between two perky and shining black shoes. I guess they are intended to represent Michael and Robby; in any case it's an awfully cute affair, which you will enjoy more fully when you can see it for yourself Wednesday.

Darling at the moment I'm listening to a record of Steven's singing Brahms' "Lullaby," eyes streaming, and longing are so fearsome cannot contain my sobs. Please sweetheart, we must urge Max to do his utmost to get action soon as it is humanly possible, the children's needs, I have a

## French Poet's Plea

"When death menaces a man and wife, who deny the crime of which they are accused, and which all the evidence does not show they did; when this pure couple face the fate that was McCee's, in spite of the voices raised in the world, it is necessary—no, essential—that French protest (one forgets that too often) for American ears, make itself louder, more urgent, more indignant than ever, because it speaks, not only to this President, who must give way to a general, but to Lincoln's people,

who if they let flow this innocent blood, will have stained their starred flag with a stain that they will, one day, have to wash out with their sweat and tears, like the German people the crematoria of their vanquished masters.

"Thanks to all of you who undertake to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, to lift from the American people the responsibility of that shame."—L. A. August 10, 1952 at a public meeting.



# in their Death Cells



## Not Contain My Sobs . . .

ing he will most likely choose to come on Monday the 12th.

Which brings me right straight to my real reason for writing you

today. Julie dear, whatever greeting you may receive in my name will not possibly express the deep regard and love that fills me to

overflowing. I weep bitterly for the birthday joy that was once ours to share and am inconsolable.

ETHEL

## 'Oh, Let Us Take Heart'

May 15, 1952.

My Noble Darling:

I cannot begin to tell you how moved and touched I was after seeing with my own eyes the visible evidence of the expressions of support from many of our new-found brothers and sisters. There can be no doubt that there is a tremendous grass roots sentiment in our land that will fight for justice and right. This is also proof that the Committee has been reaching large sections of the population with the facts and issues in our case.

What is more important, is that once the people are acquainted

with the truth they are moved to action. This will go a long way to neutralize the propaganda against us and in turn arouse public opinion to the point that will guarantee that our case will be judged on its legal merits. Now that this political frameup is exposed our chances of getting a fair shake are greatly enhanced.

Oh, love of my life, let us take heart, for we are not alone, and many decent men and women of all walks of life are working to help set us free.

I would like to add this tribute to you, my wife, that your conduct and principled stand and humble human dignity is in the

best tradition of motherhood, and you are a fine example of the courageous leadership of American womanhood fighting for the traditional heritage of freedom and justice for all. You're just wonderful, sweetheart, and I want you to know I love you with all my heart.

When I'm with you everything is wonderful, but once I leave you, all seems empty, but I carry along with me thoughts of you and I manage to make it. I'm looking forward to a real good session with our esteemed and distinguished counselor. Then the weekend visit of my sister Lena and additional news. Love,

JULIUS.

## 'My Dear One, Have Faith in Me...'

Sept. 26, 1951.

My Very Dearest Darling Husband:

Is it in your heart to forgive me for having been so foolishly unhappy this morning? Please write me a letter at once, sweetheart, assuring me you understand and bear with me in my struggle to attain maturity, plaster it with

declarations of love and don't spare the extravagant language. Myself, I love you so deeply, I am bereft of words that will truly convey my soul's need to give you joy and tenderness and devotion. I can only sit here and weep bitterly for you and the children and our devastated lives.

My dear one, have faith in me,

your faith alone builds my confidence, restores me to my rightful place in my own eyes, and defends me against the cold, barren emptiness of my miserable existence here.

All in all, the day might have turned out far worse; you see, mistakes are often very enlightening, painfully so, all too frequent-

ly and yet an unavoidable evil that can add up to highly profitably experience. I think it is significant that I am able to bring myself to look upon the situation in such a philosophical light and that I have succeeded in keeping the usual reactions of anxiety and dread down to a minimum. Love,

ETHEL

ETHEL ROSENBERG

## On the Way

### When 'Integration' Helps Jimcrow

By ABNER BERRY

WHITE SUPREMACY, AS WE SEE in South Carolina, Georgia—and South Africa—dies hard.

Where there are great concentrations of Negroes, as in Carolina, Georgia, Kenya and South Africa, the white supremacy leaders shout: "Segregation is necessary in a bi-racial society!" And they honor every fighter against jimcrow with the name "Communist." South Africa has gone so far as to establish a political category known as a "statutory Communist"—any one who opposes state-enforced racism. South Carolina and Georgia are not far behind.

Where Negroes are a minority but fighting unitedly for their rights, the more subtle white supremacists have adopted the slogan of "integration."

Take New York City, for example, where the Negro voters have turned their ghettos into positions of political strength and from whose districts they are pressing to send Negroes to all legislative halls. Here the city planners are out to do away with this "threat." "Slum clearance" projects, priced beyond the reach of most Negro tenants, are the order of the day in Harlem. They are planning to "integrate" white and Negro middle class families in these Central Harlem Garden Apartments without any provisions being made for the mass of working class families to be displaced.

These projects, the redevelopers coo to the gullible, will be "integrated." But 90 percent of the families who presently occupy the site of these projects cannot live there. Middle class whites, with a sprinkling of middle class Negroes, then, will populate what is now the political base of a Negro City Councilman, a State Senator, a U. S. Congressman and two State Assemblymen.

**BUT MORE THAN THAT.** The present populous base of operations can pressure officials on many other issues, such as juicy appointments, justice for southern frameup victims and passage of fair employment practices legislation. It is true that the area is over-populated, but why, oh why cannot our "integrationists" break the jimcrow pattern of the communities adjacent to Harlem so that the overflow of population can be properly housed?

Why not really integrate the Negro into the presently "white" neighborhoods. No. The integration has to be carried out in Harlem, even in the low-cost housing projects. So that gradually the Harlem community is being converted into an "integrated" community at the expense of the Negro people, while the lily-white neighborhoods, which have been lily-white all along, remain lily-white. This integrationism is a fraud and a dangerous one, at that.

**OR TAKE THE TRUMAN ORDER** directing the armed forces to "integrate" its personnel. How was this integration carried out? The Negro outfits, whose commanders were Negro officers were the first to be broken up and the Negro servicemen distributed among various "white" organizations. This caused one Negro soldier to remark to a Negro reporter:

"Why is it that they only break up our outfits when it comes time to integrate? Why don't they ever let an old Negro outfit stand and transfer in a few white soldiers, so that we can keep our same officers?"

I think that the reader knows the answer.

But there is a danger that the Negro middle class leaders who can see only so far, will be sucked in by this attractive-sounding word—"integration." Already there are those who have endorsed the "slum clearance" schemes since many of them can afford the landscaped garden apartments now being peddled by the bankers.

But every Negro and every worker should know by this time that the massed strength of the Negroes in communities like Harlem has been felt against the walls of jimcrow that surround each ghetto. The political representatives of these communities have been—and will be—the watchdogs against jimcrow throughout the state and the nation.

**THE FIGHT FOR A REAL** democratic integration program cannot be won against, and paid for, by the Negro people. And that is what the subtle white supremacists have in mind. They want to "integrate" on the present meager living space allotted by the banks to Negroes, and leave inviolate the vast and "restricted" residential areas. And in breaking up the present land areas of the Negro people they hope to render them less powerful in the fight against jimcrow where jimcrow really rules. This is something for us to think about.



# What Our Readers Write . . . . .

## Questions Dock Figures

ARKANSAS

Dear Editor:

What an awful error I see in your paper. Let's have it straight or am I wrong?

In Bernard Burton's article on the differences between East and West Coast longshore earnings he says ILWU members average \$5,200 a year, \$100 a week, \$2.65 an hour. ILA members average \$1,700 a year, \$32.69 a week, \$2.45 an hour. At \$2.65 an hour for a 30-hour week, ILWU members would get \$79.50 a week, not \$100. That's \$4,134 a year instead of \$5,200.

And again, ILA members average \$1,700 a year. At \$32.69 a week that would come to \$1,307.60 a year, not \$1,700. At \$2.45 an hour for a 40-hour week, ILA members would get \$98 a week. Consequently ILA members are better off than the ILWU according to this write-up. Under these circumstances I would rather work for the ILA. ILWU members get 20 cents more an hour, but ILA members have a ten hour work-time difference of \$24.50.

Not an item in this write-up corresponds, except that \$100 a week comes to \$5,200 a year. That is the only item that is correct. The others have been guessed at.

Sincerely,

B. W.

(Editor's Note: A re-reading of the article in The Worker of Dec. 14 would show that the annual and weekly wage differences do not revolve around the straight hourly wage rate alone. For example, ILWU members collect overtime after six hours a day and 30 hours a week; they get premium rates for more than 30 types of cargoes, compared to only seven for the ILA. Elimination of favoritism on the West Coast through the hiring hall also means the maintenance of a regular work force to share the earnings. In the ILA there are a favored few who make more than \$5,000 yearly but

most never get a full week's work, while large numbers get less than \$1,000 a year. There are other differences also, such as a guarantee of four hours pay when men are called for work; there is no such guarantee in the ILA. Incidentally, B. W.'s arithmetic is off somewhat. The ILA average of \$32.69 a week comes to \$1,699.88 a year, not \$1,307.60. We used the round figure of \$1,700. No items were "guessed at" in the article. The figures were derived from union and government sources. To get an idea of the difference, it should be recalled that in its last negotiations the ILA pressed for a 50-cent hourly raise in an effort to catch up somewhat with the ILWU. All it got in the arbitrator's award was 17 cents, for which WSB approval has not yet been won.)

## Reveal the Tie-Ups

New York

I would like to see more exposes pointing up the collusion between big business, politicians, racketeers and phony union leaders, with plenty of facts and less window dressing.

I would like to see these exposes printed on a flyer for wide distribution, so as to show people who never come in contact with our paper what we are made of.

Also a political column that will give information on a day-to-day basis, on such political activity as leaflet distribution, picket line demonstrations, street corner meetings, canvassing, clerical work, etc.

R. W.

## Wants More Letters

Rhode Island

I like a full page of letters from readers. We should encourage it, to hear from the grass roots. We can all learn from that. I would like a monthly guarantee of money by the readers for the press, as one reader suggested.

Z. T.

## Hails Liu-Shao-Chi

New York

Many friends would like a corner in the Worker listing all new publications of interest to workers.

In this season of peace on earth and good will toward men, I wish to share good news with your readers. New Century Publishers has just released a pamphlet by Liu-Shao-Chi entitled: How to Be a Good Communist. It costs 35 cents and the best way I can sum it up—64 pages that shake the reader.

JULIA

## Voted for Peace

New York

A few weeks ago on TV we saw the President-elect parading in Washington on his way to a conference with Truman. There wasn't much of a turnout.

There were several important reasons why 33 million people voted for Eisenhower. The main one was the promise of peace. . . .

From this election it shows that the average American does not want a third world war and that they were disappointed in the Democrats for leading them into this present state of high tension and the dwindling of their dollar. The people are now trying the Republicans and hoping they will pull us out of this present dilemma. The burden, however, will rest on the Progressives and Communists to show the people the true way to peace and to the betterment of their everyday living.

A MOTHER

(For obvious reasons I am unable to sign my name or give my address.)

## Male Supremacy

Brooklyn

Give us more about women. Tear into the male supremacy that is holding the movement back almost as much as white supremacy. Ask any trade

unionist about this, if you can still find any woman trade unionists that don't try to act as if they are men.

A HOUSEWIFE

## Child Care Centers

NEW YORK

You want to develop a crusading spirit? How about a crusade for child-care centers for children of working mothers: nursery schools, before-and-after-school care for grammar school children, summer-time care. Or is a woman's place in the home? Don't you know there are mothers who must support themselves and their children; and also mothers who want to have economic independence? Take some notice of us. We are the women who will fight for Peace and Socialism. Why? Socialism is the only economic system that can have full employment. That means jobs for all of us mothers. Jobs at equal pay rates and no barriers to any field of work. That's what we need! And right now—Jan. 1, 1953—we need child-care centers.

—E. McN.

## From An IUE Worker

NEW YORK

Although your paper is written in the best tradition of the working class, I feel there are some shortcomings which should be brought to your attention.

I find that some of the theoretical articles in the paper are lengthy and take careful thought to understand them. On the other hand the French paper "Humanite" on one page carries its theoretical article and on another the same thing in cartoon form. Certainly this type of approach would make the paper more of a workers' paper and less of an intellectuals' paper. Does a worker have as much time as a student?

In addition to this "Our Wom-

en's Page" headline tends to out down the reading of this column by others, especially men. There are articles of interest to all on this page and something like "Family Page" would seem better to me.

While the Worker has portrayed the true feelings of Americans on political questions, it seems to me that it has many times missed the day-to-day human interest stories which are on the lips of millions of workers.

—An IUE Worker

## The Moore Bombing

FLORIDA

It is one year today since the brutal murder by bombing of that heroic freedom fighter, Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriet.

We can think of no better way to keep his memory fresh and green than by making the enclosed contribution toward guaranteeing the continuing existence of The Worker and Daily Worker. It was the Worker and Daily Worker that launched and maintained the nation-wide campaign of protest that finally pricked the conscience of local authorities and embarrassed the national administration into going through the motions of justice.

The decent citizens of Florida place little faith in the outcome of the grand jury investigation of this case. We know it will take a continuing fight for justice and for equal rights on all fronts. We know that in this fight against genocide, we must have the constant aid of The Worker.

We aim to live in a Florida free from genocide. With your good help we will fight for that freedom and equality for which Harry T. Moore lived and died.

Yours in the solidarity of struggle,

—Worker Readers from various parts of Florida.

# "Quotes" from the Labor Press

## The "Crime" Today

(From a column by Harry Bridges in the ILWU Dispatch-er)

The crime today is non-conformity: Refusal to accept the present foreign or domestic policy of the government and its Big Business directors.

The crime is trying to point out to the American people the reality that exists and to counsel them toward a wise acceptance of reality, rather than let them swallow the "American Century" propaganda of the warmongers who are out to conquer the markets of the world.

The moment you do that, no matter your opinions about socialism or communism, you become a "Red," a subversive or, as McCarthy called Lattimore, "Russia's top agent in this country."

The government is out to send Lattimore to jail for a good long stretch and it is time the labor movement came to his assistance.

For every time someone has the guts to stand up to the witchhunters, the labor movement is strengthened; and every time such a man is put away by the McCarrans, we are weakened, silenced a little more.

And it is we that they are really after.

## Crime and Punishment

(From Labor, organ of the standard railroad unions)

Probably the most extraordinary story of the week came

out of New Brunswick, N. J. There, 84 grand jury indictments charging the Pennsylvania Railroad with manslaughter were dismissed in Middlesex County court at the request of County Prosecutor Alex Eber.

The indictments were an outgrowth of the pileup of a commuter train at a temporary trestle in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1951. Eighty-five people were killed.

The amazing reason given by Eber for abandoning the charges was that "a trial would cost the taxpayers \$25,000." If the railroad were found guilty, the maximum punishment would be a \$1,000 fine, he said, adding

that "the county rather than the railroad would be punished."

He said the objective of the indictment, aside from punishment, were "to point up the derelictions on the part of the railroad and to compel corrections." These have been achieved he said.

## Fleece the Public

The Office of Price Stabilization and Agriculture Sec. Charles Brannan accepted without resistance the profiteering upgrading of meat by cattlemen from

Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The United Mine Workers Journal revealed Dec. 1.

"The percentage of meat graded 'choice' and 'good' has almost doubled, for which the retail price was automatically increased 10 to 26 cents a pound," the Journal reported. "Ribs, chuck roast, flanks and the less-desirable cuts have averaged 10 to 12 cents a pound higher by the push-up grading. . . . What was considered, to a large part, refuse beef trimmings is now ground into hamburger."

"Thus, it is plain to see that the political razzle-dazzle of up-

grading meat has resulted in an operation base to fleece the public."

## Tunisia's Care

The plight of Tunisian labor—barefoot, hungry, lodged in crude mud shelters—and earning about 40 cents daily—is considered by the CIO Oil Worker:

... Supported by virtually every native Tunisian, the union is agitating for self-government with universal suffrage for all adults.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the CIO and the AFL are supporting this aim. Aside from the humanitarian aspect, labor organizations have a particular interest in this struggle because the repression in Tunisia has expressed itself in violence against workers, denial to workers of the right to organize and persecution of union leaders. . . .

The current debate in the United Nations is not on the evils existing in Tunisia; only the question of looking into the situation is being pondered.

France is against UN hearings on Tunisia. . . .

At last report, the United States government was taking a do-nothing position, tending toward opposition to a UN hearing on Tunisia.

This is a test of the UN's capacity to match its democratic faith with democratic action. To pass the test, the UN must hear the grievances of the Tunisians.



—Renaud Gifford (CBO)



## BARE McCARTHY-McCARRAN \$\$\$ SCANDAL

## Caught with Their Draft Showing

TOP RED-HUNTERS of both major parties got headlines again last week, but not the kind they wanted. Sen. Joseph P. McCarthy (R-Wis) and Pat McCarran (D-Nev) were caught in the limelight for the kind of deals which could be considered questionable for anyone holding public office.

Nevertheless, both men were sworn in without challenge as Congress opened, despite Republican electoral promises to clean out corrupt practices.

In jumping Joe McCarthy's case, the Senate Elections subcommittee revealed that he had made deposits totaling \$172,623.18 over a four-year period. In the same period his salary and expenses as a Senator came to \$15,000 a year.

McCARRAN, in a pre-trial million-dollar damage suit in Las Vegas, Nevada, was shown to have received favors from gambling racketeers and even to have intervened in a tax matter for the Flamingo Hotel, revealed by the Kefauver Committee to be under the control of the late gangster Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel.

Other facts brought out about McCarthy were:

- He got confidential data on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad while serving as a member of the Senate Banking Committee. He then used this information to run up a profit of \$35,000 speculating in stocks of Seaboard, which was heavily in debt to the RFC.

- He used money contributed for "fighting Communism" to make a neat profit through gambling in soybean futures. Again he had access to confidential government information on the soybean market. At the time the Chinese Kuomintang was charged with manipulating the soybean market.

- McCarthy's acceptance of a \$20,000 favor from the Washington representative of the Pepsi-Cola company at the very time he was attacking the government for its manner of handling sugar control makes it difficult to determine whether Sen. McCarthy was working for the best interests of the government or for Pepsi-Cola (from the committee report).

- He had a "personal fund" (a la Richard Nixon) for special needs to which such persons as an Oklahoma oil magnate contributed.

- While a member of the Senate Housing subcommittee in 1948 he got a \$10,000 "literary fee" from the Lustron Housing Corp. This happened just when his debt standing was seriously "over-extended" with the Appleton State Bank.

- A listing of \$17,600 allegedly contributed by members of his family to his 1944 campaign fund were revealed to be his own profits on stock deals. That means he was spending his own money in violation of the \$5,000 state limit.

- Since 1948, McCarthy's administrative assistant and former grocer, Ray Kiermas, made deposits totaling \$96,921.26. Both men live together.

IN THE PRE-TRIAL suit brought by the Las Vegas Sun against McCarran and 40 other Nevadans on charges of conspiring to run the paper out of business for opposing McCarran politically, the following highlights emerged:

It was "perfectly natural" for him to ask other members of Congress to modify a gambling tax bill in 1951 in favor of the Nevada operators, McCarran said, because "gambling is legal in Nevada and our economy is resting on it."

McCarran, who as head of the Senate judiciary committee and internal security subcommittee intimated that many witnesses lied when their memories were not clear, displayed a startling lack of memory himself when the questioning got embarrassing. Time after time he said, "I don't re-



McCARRAN SCREENING FOR ALASKANS—Americans' right to travel freely were restricted as the McCarran-Walter law went into effect. Here a man, his wife and two children get cards and clearance for travel between states and Alaska.

member" or "I have no clear recollection of that."

- McCarran testified that his 1944 and 1950 campaign headquarters were in the El Centro Hotel, Las Vegas, and to his recollection the space was not paid for. "As a rule," he said, "when I would go into any one of these hotels, into the dining room . . . when I would ask for the check, any one of these hotels would say, there is no check."

- McCarran admitted he intervened with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in a tax matter for the Flamingo Hotel in 1950. Asked if he had taken the case up with Charles Oliphant, BIR general counsel who resigned under fire of a House committee, McCarran

said: "I think that's right." It was the Flamingo Hotel which the Kefauver Committee said was under control of the late gangster, Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel.

- McCarran revealed he "got rid of" Denver Dickerson, editor of the Nevada State News, which had sometimes criticized him, by having him hired by the State Department and sent to Rangoon, Burma. "I think the experience will do him good," McCarran said.

REACTION OF BOTH men was typical. They red-baited those who made the revelations. "Smear," yelled McCarthy as he took his Senate seat and prepared to play a key role in Republican policy-making.

## Appeal to Save Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)

The big papers had long been in on this conspiracy to deceive the country. They didn't want to change now. But, events were moving faster than they had expected. The people have begun to enter this international case.

The 2,500 men and women who visited Washington got promises from about 30 Congressmen that they would interest themselves in the case, with some saying they favored commutation of the death sentence now. At least one promise of action on the floor of Congress was made. This was typical of the swiftly rising opinion which included many conservatives, that there was something wrong in the planned Rosenberg executions, if not in the whole case.

THREE big national papers, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Washington Star had all taken full page ads on Jan. 5. The big New York papers still refused. But pressure on them was growing. Would the big New York papers accept an ad quoting from the U. S. judges who had said that the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial back in March, 1951? Would they print the text of Dr. Urey's hard-hitting letter to Judge Kaufman, now a matter of public record? Would they tell their readers of the fact—still unpublished in any commercial paper—that Dr. Edward U. Condon, noted scientist, had debunked the government's key piece of "evidence," the free-hand drawing of an "atomic lens" made by untrained mechanic David Greenglass six years after he first claimed he saw it?

MANY were asking such questions, millions more than had been asking them several weeks ago.

They were asking as Judge Kaufman once again spurned pleas for a change of sentence on the ground "the crime they committed was worse than murder." In these words, Judge Kaufman stuck to his fantastic theory that the Rosenbergs had caused America to "lose the atom bomb monopoly" and has thus become responsible for the war in Korea and the tension in the world. There had never been an atom bomb monopoly, all atom scientists had said again and again. But Judge Kaufman put his opinion against theirs. Judge Kaufman was selling the theory that if the Pentagon could have controlled the world with an a-bomb all would have been well, and the world would have been at peace.

"We reassert our innocence before God and man," replied the two heroic Rosenbergs, yearning for life and for their children, from the shadow of the electric chair. They implied that they had been promised their lives if they would "talk" and fall in with the government's demand to reveal "those who recruited them." But they said they had nothing to "tell" and would not accept life on such degrading terms. They asked for clemency as part of their demand for justice.

The defense has till Jan. 10 to file its appeal to President Truman. If he rules against them, they have five additional days of grace wrong from Judge Kaufman. Then new appeals to the U. S. Cour are possible. Every wire, every letter, every visit to Congressmen, Mayors, Senators, every mass demonstration and vigil in every city was of the utmost urgency. The hours are ticking away. But the people can surely stop this crime.

## THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES Are Acheson and Truman Next?

McCARRAN'S IMMIGRATION Act is "an arrogant, brazen instrument of discrimination based on race, creed, color and national origin," a Truman-appointed committee of experts charged Jan. 2. Sponsor of the act, Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) roared back that all his critics were "parrotting the line of radical, left-wing clique in Congress." McCarran said that Truman had also "parrotted this line" when he vetoed his bill, later adopted over the President's veto. . . . McCarran's definition of "radical" and "left-wing" took in not only scores of peoples' organizations opposing his racist immigration law—like the AFL, CIO, NAACP, religious and national groups—but also the nearly 200 Congressmen who voted against him and Truman who vetoed his bill.

"ANTI-COMMUNIST" racketeer Joe McCarthy also gave his definition of a "radical" and a "Communist." Sen. McCarthy said that as head of a Senate committee he was going to go after new victims whom he called "Communist thinkers" both in the universities and in the government.

Among these listed by McCarthy as "Communist thinkers" were top Democratic Party Congressmen who, as members of a Senate subcommittee, had revealed that McCarthy had "banked" \$172,000 in cash on an annual salary during the past few years of only \$15,000. To these exposures of his profitable "anti-Communist" racket, McCarthy said that the aim was to prevent his probing "the Communists and pinkos in the Democratic Party."

Both McCarthy and McCarran had moved far from their original targets, leaders and members of the Communist Party. They were making it clear that all critics, no

matter who, are "radicals" and "communists" in their eyes to be hounded and indicted if possible.

## INDICTMENT OF ACHESON?

At the same time, Rep. Velde, GOP head of the House Un-American Committee, said that he was going to prove that Roosevelt's anti-Hitler foreign policy had been "influenced by Communists in government." Columnist Robert Allen (New York Post, Dec. 31) broadly hinted that the new GOP-dominated probing committees might get Acheson and even Truman before them on the witness stand. Allen said that the GOP considers them as "sitting ducks" for a new series of political sensations.

McCARTHY got the Marine Corps to give him wartime medals for heroism. It turns out that McCarthy had made routine flights as an Intelligence Officer in the Marines, and had insisted on the decorations eight years later. The military authorities gave him a Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. Would he call critics "left-wingers"?

## IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER

—Commenting on the House Un-American Committee's latest proposal to revive the death penalty for "espionage" in peace time, the Kentucky Louisville Times (Dec. 30) said:

"It is well to remember that it is not just the Communist who is affected by diminishing freedom. . . . We believe that if these proposals were adopted they would be a dangerous impairment of the liberty they seek to defend. To outlaw a political party is perilously close to thought control. And if the Communist Party is outlawed this year, what party, what belief, what minority will be outlawed next year?"

## Foley Sq. Trial

(Continued from Page 4)

conclusion that there is a greater likelihood of war at the present time between capitalist states than between capitalist states and socialist states.

JUDGE DIMOCK rejected the new evidence on the "clear and present danger" issue and defense attorney Mary Kaufman began the final defense plea to the 6 men and 6 women of the jury.

She warned that the prosecution was relying on prejudice to get a guilty verdict. She said the government was trying to "pollute reason with prejudice" and pleaded with the jurors to wipe bias from their minds during the deliberations.

James Wright, prominent Negro defense attorney from Washington, D.C. told the jury it now held in its hands "the fate and character of freedom of our land."

"YOUR VERDICT of not guilty will flash like a beacon light throughout the world that America is still the land of the free and the home of the brave," he declared.

"Irrespective of what differences you and I may have with the defendants—they have played a leading role in the struggle to smash Jim Crow and to attain equality for the Negro people."

The prosecution, Miss Flynn told the jury, has built its case on the "monstrous lie that we defendants conspired to teach and advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence because we reconstituted the Communist Party in 1945."

She urged the jury to study carefully the 1945 Communist Party program. This program, she said set forth the actual teachings and advocacy of the party. She charged the prosecution with the jury to "forget" that program.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY Frank Serri charged:

• The indictment and proceed-

ings under the Smith Act is a "frameup and fraud" with the defendants receiving the "form but not the substance of a fair trial."

• Even if the prosecution story was told by 10 Sir Galahads (it was told by 10 professional anti-labor informers) "it just doesn't make sense."

• The credible evidence shows the defendants are "American pioneers with a program and a faith they believe would build a better America."

The jury was still to hear from defense attorney John T. McTernan and Pettis Perry, defendant acting as his own counsel. The prosecution is expected to take a day to sum up. Following a charge by the judge, the case will be sent to the jury.

## Dock Rackets

(Continued from Page 2)

in the files in face of evidence that Albert Anastasia directed the killing of Panato.

Nor has the state or the FBI, now also involved in waterfront investigation, moved against a single shipowner although a parade of the employers testified how they bribed the Ryan goons and cultivated their corruptive influence over the union.

THERE ARE SIGNS, meanwhile, that the exposures are stirring the longshoremen in the locals to defiance of the Ryan machine. One indication was in Chelsea, Local 791, where several Ryan stooges on the executive board forced the calling of a membership meeting where they introduced a resolution of confidence in the Ryan clique because it has "successfully led us to prevent the Communist Party from taking control." This attempt to invoke red-baiting to cover up the exposures did not make much of an impression. The resolution was tabled by an overwhelming vote and the 700 at the meeting angrily marched out cursing Ryan's cliques for taking them off the piers for that purpose.



# Maternal, Child Care in Bulgaria Motherhood Is Honored

By VERA NACEVA  
SOPHIA.

**D**URING the International Children's Day celebration in the People's Republic of Bulgaria last June, the Committee of Democratic Bulgarian Women was flooded with letters and gifts for Korean mothers and children.

The example of Penka Courmaneva of a village in the Carnabat region was characteristic of the spirit of the Bulgarian women. Having heard a report on the situation of children in Korea she thought all night, asking herself what help she could give to Korean mothers and orphans.

Finally she decided to appeal personally to the President of the Council of Ministers, Vylko Tchervenkov. In her letter she said that she was the mother of three children, but that they were already grown up and no longer needed her help. Therefore, she asked to be allowed to raise three Korean children. She assured the President that she had the necessary means for this, because her farm brought enough and because she bore in her heart an infinite affection for those who fight for peace and in defense of children.

Thousands of Bulgarian mothers, like Penka Courmanova, do not limit themselves to taking care of their own children but think and see further. Such is the woman of today, equal in rights with the man, economically independent, enlightened and conscious of her strength. This is particularly true of the Bulgarian peasant woman, but who now, thanks to the care lavished on her by the people's regime, is making strides along the trail blazed by her Soviet sisters. During this year alone, in some of the backward regions of the country, an average of 2,000 women in each region learned to read and write, while in certain villages illiteracy has been entirely eliminated. The current five-year plan calls for the complete elimination of illiteracy.

## MOTHERS ARE HONORED

Many good results have been accomplished in child care in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The attention given the child begins before it is born, while new laws assure the mother of a leave of absence after her confinement. As a result, child mortality has fallen three percent and the birthrate has increased 19 percent.

To be a mother is an honor in our Republic. Last March, 400,000 mothers of large families were decorated with the Order of Glorious Motherhood and received the Maternity Medal.

During the seven years of the people's regime more than a thousand half-day nurseries, with a capacity of 50,000 children, were built. There were almost 3,500 seasonal kindergartens in the villages in 1951, taking in about 200,000 children.

In 1951 the State set aside 30 billion leva for the health service of the younger generation. Funds set aside for scholarships to secondary schools were more than 230 times as much as in 1943. The total number of teaching institutions was increased by 63 percent in 1952.

Raising the people's political and cultural level is directly connected with the continual rise in the standard of living. The women, mothers and girls, the whole people, regard the future with growing confidence. They have made a good start which will lead to success in a task of great importance: to draw all women into the fight to build a happy future.

MEFIZE ASSANOVA, mother of 14 children, addressing the third national peace congress in Sofia.



Bulgarian children in a school courtyard in Sofia.

# WOMAN TODAY



When African people's leaders were tried under the fascist "Suppression of Communism Act," the court was crowded with men and women who overflowed into the corridors and streets shouting "Afrika," the rallying cry of the defiance campaign.

## The women of Africa want 'a future for our children'

By ANNE FURMAN

**"WE ARE like dead people. We are defying the law because we want our children to have a future."** With these words the mother of an 18-month-old baby hurled defiance at the white South African court which had sentenced her to a term in jail for defying the infamous "Apartheid" laws with which white supremacist Prime Minister Malan is trying to crush the African people.

There are any number of these laws, which say where African people must live, work or even move about. Most notorious are the Pass Laws, which make it illegal for an African to move off the "Reserves" where most of them are forced to live, without one or more of twelve different types of passes. These restrictions, applied to women for the first time in 1952, brought a vast and militant body of women into the campaign of non-violent mass resistance to "Apartheid."

Many of these women were never before involved in any kind of political activity. But today, oppressed as members of a subject people by the white minority that rules South Africa and adjacent territories, treated as beasts of burden and subjected to every kind of injustice and indignity, they are fighting back with determination and courage.

At East London, an east coast South African port, 31 women were among 49 "resisters" arrested—for walking the streets after curfew! Eighty-seven were arrested in inland Grahamstown, 34 of them women, for the same offense. In Port Elizabeth, 96 Africans, 30 of them women, were jailed for violating "Apartheid regulations"—they used coaches and other railway facilities reserved for "Europeans"—i.e., whites.

In Germiston, hundreds of miles north and inland, in the heart of the Transvaal, a group of women defied the "permit"

regulations. All were arrested, including two cripples on crutches. In Benoni, for the same offense, 12 men and 11 women were sentenced to seven days' hard labor. A 17-year-old girl, Karabo Sello, told the magistrate of Port Elizabeth: "If I am discharged, I will defy the laws again, and again, and again!"

The roots of such heroism lie in the terrible oppression of the African women, who, as in any class society, suffer the greatest degree of exploitation because they are women. A large proportion of the African women live on the land. The better arable and grazing lands have been grabbed by the "Europeans," who restrict the native Africans to marginal, badly-overcrowded reserves, similar to our own Indian reservations, where the land is too poor to support the people forced to dwell on it.

Most of the men leave the overcrowded Reserves to work in the mines, under conditions of frightful exploitation. It is therefore the women who bear the brunt of the agricultural work, in addition to tending cattle, and rearing their children. A large number of women also live on European-owned farms in a condition of peonage: by working for the farmer, they receive permission to cultivate a small and inferior strip of land for themselves.

Nearly a quarter of a million women work as servants for "Europeans" in their households and on their farms. They are almost completely excluded from industry, because another vast source of cheap, unskilled labor is available to the white industrialist: the African man.

The white rulers of South Africa have forcibly maintained the African woman under tribal law, thus barring her from whatever gains white women have been able to achieve. Tribal law and culture in Africa, arrested from any normal course of historic development by the inroads of the slave trade, by conquest and the

plundering of the entire continent, hold women in a status of deep subjection. Marriage takes place without reference to the woman's choice, and polygamy is practiced. Women can neither own nor inherit property, nor can they have guardianship or custody of their children: In a legal sense they are perpetual minors. No non-European woman has the right to vote in South Africa.

Because of the low wages, segregation on the Reserves and in terrible urban slums, the breakup of family life and the limitation of women to the most menial kind of work, conditions among the African people grow steadily worse. While infant mortality for "Europeans" is less than 50 per 1,000 live births, it is nowhere less than 150, and in some instances as high as 600 or 700 per 1,000 live births among the "non-Europeans." Only three out of 11 African children go to school, while education for white children is compulsory—and free.

Smiliar conditions exist for the women of other areas in Africa. Everywhere the enemy is the same, whether the flag flying overhead is French, British, Portuguese or that of the Union of South Africa: white supremacy, savage exploitation by colonial powers who hold the lives of men, women and children of no account in the pursuit of profits.

Against them are arrayed, in their hundreds of millions, the African people—human beings like Mrs. Nompie Njongwe, leader of a group of women resisters, who drew a sentence of 40 days in a South African jail, and who before she left the court, told the judge:

"As a mother whose children are condemned to serfdom, it is my duty to defy and help destroy all unjust laws in South Africa. Every woman who loves her children must join the ranks of the African National Congress liberation movement. To do otherwise would be to betray the just claims of the starving children of Africa."



## Churchill

(Continued from Page 6)  
tion" of the new Administration.

WHAT the Queen's first minister was "scouting" could be surmised without much difficulty:

- The likelihood of receiving a \$2,000,000,000 (B) "stabilization loan" and U. S. capital exports to the colonies: "The Government's view of the need for dollar lending to the colonies and thus to the sterling area in a general sense is evidently expressed in the Colonial Secretary's statement that 'you can hardly restore a healthy balance of payments between North America and the rest of the world solely in terms of current trade.'" (London Times, Nov. 15, 1952.)

- Revision of the General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs to permit new Imperial preferences, to reduce U. S. tariffs and increase imports from Britain, cannot be allies in the political and military spheres, if they cut each other's throats in the sphere of trade." (London Economist, October, 1952)

- U. S. assistance in preventing West Germany and Japan from capturing British markets, an aim of U. S. assistance to West Ger-

many and Japan: "Great Britain has been hard hit... by the re-entry of Germany and Japan into the market at a time when one country after another has been forced to restrict its imports by the lack of means of paying for them." (New Statesman and Nation, 11-29-52.)

- A let-up of U. S. attempts to grab Britain's holdings in the Near and Middle East: "Maybe Mosaddegh wouldn't have held out so long or even have tried to kick British oil interests out of Iran if he knew there was no hope of being able to play America against Britain," is the way one government official expressed the typical British view. He adds: "Egypt's Naguib appears anxious to come to an agreement with us but it's becoming increasingly clear that in the back of his mind is the thought that if he can't get his way with us, he can go to America for help." (Wall St. Journal dispatch from London, 1-5-53.)

CHURCHILL'S BUSINESS, it appears from these expressions of British imperialist opinion; was Empire business. The old Tory's mission was not in behalf of peace in the world, but in behalf of a truce in the growing economic war between U. S. big capital and British big capital.

But with Churchill gone, to return with his aides in the Spring other questions demand an answer: What if Wall Street refuses Churchill's demands? What if U. S. monopolies increase their drive to swallow the British Empire, and the British retaliate? Is this not also a dangerous thing for the people of both countries?

On Jan. 6 Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill) warned that "hell will pop" in Congress if Eisenhower helps Britain out of its present economic plight.

### Boston Rabbi Assails Walter-McCarran Act

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, president of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston in a sermon here denounced the McCarran-Walter Act.

Rabbi Shubow said the Act was un-American, inhuman, a negation of the Judeo-Christian tradition of moral and religious principles and an ironic Christmas gift in America and humanity.

The Act, he declared, will make America no longer a haven or refuge but a civilization built after the patterns of the ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

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## The Golden Lamp

directed by Howard DaSilva

## on the SCOREBOARD

### Rushing the Season with Cleveland Roster

By LESTER RODNEY

THE JANUARY WINDS howl over the deserted ball parks and the sport pages are full of basketball, but the first big league rosters have started to trickle in. If there's one thing you KNOW after many years of writing sports it's this: for every fan beating the breeze about Indiana's all court press or Kansas State's rebounding, there are ten to chew the fat on baseball, in or out of season! As for the why of this—well, for a start, everybody doesn't get to go to college, but most everybody lives at or near some place with a baseball team. And then in spite of all the statistics they dish up about how many people play and watch this or that sport, what's the use of kidding, baseball is still IT. If you don't think so, just see what gets you a conversational buzz with the guy at the gas pump, in the next barber chair or behind the cafeteria counter.

So let's have a look at the very first A.L. roster to arrive—which happens to be that of my favorite American League team, the Cleveland Indians.

Cleveland, be it recalled, finished just two games behind the Yanks in the American League, so the big question is—can they improve enough to bring the World Series out of the Bronx to the shores of Lake Erie in '53? Let's see what the roster has to show us.

WHILE THE INDIANS had the game's most magnificent trio of pitchers in 20-game winners—Lemon, Garcia and Wynn—and reasons for not winning the flag were generally sought elsewhere, the fact remains that with the collapse of Bob Feller the staff was too thin. At season's end the Big Three was working on two days' rest and when a crucial late game with the Yanks came up, the DEEPER Yankee mound staff proved decisive as the champs wheeled in their well rested aces against a tired Garcia working with only two days' rest—backed up by Wynn with one day's rest! So what the roster shows us about pitching help for the Big Three may well tell the tale.

First off, there'll be Dave Hoskins. Down at Dallas, Texas, they'll tell you that should be enough to beat the Yanks right there. For the 27-year-old right-hander from Greenwood, Miss., first Negro player in Texas League history, merely pitched his team to a pennant, winning 22 while losing 10, hurling 26 complete games and winding up with a sizzling earned run mark of 2.12. All this, mind you, while under the tension of being a pioneer of pioneers, with Klan-like threats in Beaumont and a legislative bill brought up to bar him from Shreveport.

Other interesting pitching reinforcements: Dick Weik, the blazing fastballer who gave some signs of greatness before being drafted, now out of the Army with the control he needed, he says, and just 25 years old; Sam Jones, last year's most touted rookie who developed a sore arm from overuse, having pitched winter ball after a long Pacific Coast season. The 6-4 Negro hurler from Stewardsville, Ohio, racked up four straight at Indianapolis at season's end and is

RESTING this winter. He could be a walloping surprise package; Al Aber, a 25-year-old southpaw just mustered out of the Army, came up late in 1950 to hurl a nifty 2-1 victory, and Larry Doby told me then "He looks ready to win big up here right now."

Of course, there's no guarantee that the "Big Three" will repeat its great season. Garcia is in his prime, but Wynn is 33 and Lemon 32. However there's even less likelihood that the backbone of Yankee postwar success, Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat, will be as good as in '52, since all three are over 34. And the Yankees are the team to beat.

Of course, you have to beat the Yanks on the field, not on paper. But the Indians DO look better equipped for the try than last year.

## Army Alarmed By Desertions

DESERTIONS from the army to avoid combat in Korea number 25,000 to 30,000 at any given time, with many living in caves, abandoned coal mines, or hiding with friends and relatives, according to a copyrighted article by Richard Harwood in the Louisville Times.

In Kentucky alone, the Times article said, from 3,000 to 4,000 deserters are tracked down each year since the start of the Korean war, and many more are uncaught. The situation in other states is proportionately the same, it said. The motivation in many cases is to get dishonorably discharged, the paper said, and avoid going to Korea.

"As of two months ago," wrote Harwood, "At least 700 soldiers and sailors were hiding out in Kentucky cities, on farms and in rural communities." The Times said trial officers had said that many of those caught openly admitted their intention was to dodge Korea combat.

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TREAT YOURSELF to an enjoyable evening. Musicals N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, Sat. 8:45 p.m. at 106 E. 14th St. Orchestra quartet: Albert Jacobson, Samuel Schneider, Jacob Gabbin, Samuel Firstman, Matthew Kahan, concert mandolinist; Leon Malamut, concertina virtuoso; Elaine Firstman and Leonard Kahan, pianists.

CANDLELIGHT STUDIO PARTY. American and Mexican Folk entertainment. Sat. Jan. 10th, 9 p.m. at 111 W. 88 St. Contr. 75c.

A SPECIAL OCCASION, honor Paul Robeson and other Negro leaders, who are being attacked for their militant struggle for peace and democracy. We urge you and your co-workers come... Sunday, Jan. 11—3 to 6 p.m. at United Mutual Auditorium, 330 Lenox Ave. (nr. 125th St.) Cultural program... refreshments. Contribution \$1. Auspices: National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

### Brooklyn

DANCE AT A GALA FIESTA—the traditional Puerto Rican Holiday of the Three Kings, Rhumbas, Mambo, Puerto Rican delicacies. Plus American social dancing to a name band. Entertainment, refreshments galore. Jan. 10, 8:30 p.m., U.E. Hall, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, 75c. Ausp: Boro Hall-LaGuardia ALP.

## SUNDAY

### Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents Charlie Chaplin, the screen's immortal clown in 4 of his best shorts, "The Immigrant," "The Rink," "Easy Street" and "One A.M." Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous showings starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "The Facts About the Czech Trials." A discussion of Zionism, espionage and "anti-Semitism" with speakers Louis Harap, A. B. Magil and Alice Citron. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (50c for students) at Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor 16th St.).

### Bronx

FORUM AND QUAKER PEACE FILM, Sunday, Jan. 11th at 8 p.m. John T. McManus on "What Happened to Cess-Pire" Humis Point Palace ALP, 963 Southern Blvd., Room 22. Adm. 35c.

### Brooklyn

A CALL TO ALL Brighton community. A meeting will be held to discuss the Walter-McCarran Act. Prominent speakers. You are all invited. Sunday, Jan. 11th, 8:30 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Sub. 50c. A LECTURE. Speaker Prof. Dorey A. Wilkerson. Topic: The Negro People in the U. S. Sunday, Jan. 11th 8:30 p.m. at 3109 Surf Ave., Brooklyn. Sponsored by Surf Ave Cultural Club.

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# The Shadow of McCarthy Falls across the Stage

It was one of the theatre's worst seasons. It takes more than fancy electric signs to make the theatre great

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE electric signs that light up the Broadway theatre district have never shown so bright and alluring as they do today advertising the latest the nation has to offer in the line of theatrical merchandise. But the producers should have discovered by this time that it takes more than fancy electrical display to make the theatre great. In fact, few persons alive today can remember a more dismal Broadway show season than the present one.

One small spark of life appeared at the opening of the season. Stanley Young's "Mr. Pickwick," a London importation, freely drawn from the Dickens masterpiece, was a comedy of considerable stature. But the play's run was brief. And the shows that followed were, in the main, mediocre and senseless, comedies, melodramas wrapped in chaotic obscurity or displays of theatrical formalism.

A great amount of stagecraft and dramatic skill went into the writing, production and acting of another British importation, "Seagulls Over Sorrento," by Hugh Hastings, a comedy about nine men of the Royal British Navy on a present-day secret weapons experimental base. But before the last act curtain fell on this play you realized the author had played a sly trick on the audience. This was accomplished by building up as the central theme a minor dramatic clash between a group of able seamen and a tyrannical, slave-driving petty officer, while at the same time submerging the terrible social drama of the secret experimentation on weapons of mass killing and preparation for a third world war.

It soon became apparent that the Broadway producers were planning their offerings with one eye on the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the other on Sen. Pat McCarran. The McCarrans and McCarthys had become the arbiters of American dramatic art.

So we were presented the three-act charade, "In Any Language," a tidal wave of bedlam about movie making in Italy, with the talented actress Uta Hagen in the leading role. This seedy little piece erupted with the vile national chauvinism of the McCarrans and McCarthys. It bristled with the old chauvinist dialect "jokes" aimed at Turks, Arabs and Italians.

"Bernadine," by Mary Chase, among the few plays to survive,



Original illustration from Charles Dickens' social satire "Pickwick Papers," showing Samuel Pickwick in London's Fleet Prison. This and other scenes from the great English classic were enacted in Stanley Young's bright comedy "Mr. Pickwick," which closed after a short run on Broadway.

is a stereotyped comedy about teen-agers, who carry draft cards in their pockets, yet are blind to problems of completing their education and the war in Korea into which they are about to be hurled.

Another British importation, Terence Rattigan's "The Deep Blue Sea," is a rewrite of a slick magazine upper class love triangle, with Margaret Sullivan giving an extremely boring performance as the harassed woman.

Probably the most confused piece of theatrical formalism presented this season was Alfred Drake's production of "The Gambler," a mystical study of good and evil by the Italian playwright Ugo Betti. It was laborious, pretentious and in the end ineffective and closed after a few performances.

The only new play this season by an American playwright that attempted to come to grips with an important social problem was Moss Hart's idealist drama "Climate of Eden." In it Mr. Hart took a hard swipe at jimcrow by showing in several scenes how white and Negro people can live peacefully and happily in an atmosphere of racial equality. But the parts Mr. Hart wrote for his Negro actors were far from adequate. The roles for the Negro actors, however, were not the vicious stereotypes one is accustomed to see on Broadway. The weakness was in the fact that these roles did not ex-

press the obvious aspirations of the Negro in the dramatic problem unfolded in the play. And significant points of the social drama were decidedly blurred by odd splashes of metaphysical hokum.

The season's productions included one Shaw play, but it was one of the few poor ones by the great Irish dramatist, "The Millionaire." It was Katharine Hepburn and not Shaw who attracted the crowds to Shubert.

John van Druten's "I've Got Sixpence" was a dull and sluggish delving into mysticism with a dash of red-baiting; N. Richard Nash's "See the Jaguar" was a melancholy and pointless drama of pursuit and sadism.

Revival of the Nugent and Thurber "Male Animal" and Lillian Hellman's "Children's Hour" gave some slight lift to the sagging Broadway season. But what is needed now to save our theatre from utter decay are NEW PLAYS by American playwrights, plays that delve deep into the great social problems of the day.

One critic, with whom I generally disagree, has made this good suggestion: Why not a play about Joe McCarthy? We have got to start somewhere. So why not start with a satire on McCarthy?

We cannot long tolerate a situation where the average actor works ten weeks a year with a gross earning of \$825.

## THE POET AND THE PEOPLE

A reader comments on a recent review of Aaron Kramer's 'Denmark Vesey'

Editor, Feature Section:

I read with interest Abner Berry's review of "Denmark Vesey and Other Poems" by Aaron Kramer. It seems to me remarkable and praiseworthy that an American poet has chosen such a theme in 1952, and has been courageous enough to publish it himself.

Though Berry's writing showed his customary thoughtfulness and honesty, I felt that his criticism of the Kramer book was based on a false premise, and that the examples he chose to support this premise were weak.

He raised the question "as to whether the liting ballad is the proper form in which modern poets can express the mass heroism of the working class and oppressed peoples," and gave as examples of a more proper form the poetry of three great contemporary figures: Neruda, Sandburg, and Langston Hughes, who—according to Mr. Berry—have "taken inspiration from the New World titan, Walt Whitman."

Anyone familiar with modern liberation poetry must know that the ballad still serves as a most popular and effective form in every language. Berthold Brecht, Garcia Lorca and Louis Aragon are classic examples of modern poets who consciously returned to the "liting ballad" precisely at the moment in the history of their peoples when it was most urgent to move as many readers as possible. Nor is it an accident that Pablo Neruda himself turned to the rhymed ballad form when he was most anxious to "express the mass heroism of the working class"—namely, the defense of Stalingrad—and it was this liting masterpiece, plastered on walls throughout South America and Mexico, recited before hundreds of thousands, that moved

The Many as nothing of Neruda's had ever done before.

It is inconceivable that Berry should have chosen Langston Hughes to bolster his argument against the "liting ballad" as an effective mass medium. Few places in Hughes' work show the influence of Whitman. It was mainly as a master of the blues and other ballad forms that Hughes won his early reputation — and through the years he has continued using the ballad form, especially when he wants to reach and move large masses of people.

As for the work of Kramer under discussion, I think it was a pity that Berry did not offer a single example of the images that "while showing fresh invention, were influenced toward 'prettiness' by his long affinity with the poetry of Heine." The mature Heine was as far from "prettiness" as any poet could be—and none of the many lines quoted earlier in the review showed Kramer to be a pretty poet either.

Is it not also a little ungenerous to imply that Kramer is not standing on his own two feet, simply because he once translated some of Heine's poetry? On the few occasions when I've heard Kramer lecture, he's spoken of Whitman, Sandburg and Neruda, and recited their poems, with great love and understanding. If he has decided not to use the Whitmanesque line in his own work, but to employ instead the more direct and accessible form of the ballad, I'm sure he's done so for the same reason that motivated Lorca in the 30's, Aragon in the 40's, and Brecht today: because he would rather move millions of workers than a small group of intellectuals.

Very truly yours,  
F.S.

## EAST-WEST TRADE AND JOBS—II

(Continued from page 3)

greater scale than the early plans of the Soviet Union—and for part of those years the USSR became our largest importer.

If we supplied only a fraction of China's immense demands it would amount to yearly exports running into billions—and jobs for thousands of maritime workers.

Taking the bars off east-west trade would mean more maritime jobs in another way. It would enable other countries to take more of our exports. It is not that these countries don't want to buy; they can't. They have only a limited supply of dollars. In order to buy from us they have to sell to us. But we are already facing over-production and have no need of their products. The east, however, is willing and able to take the largest portion of their exports, thus leaving western Europe and many other areas in a more solvent position and with ability to buy from us. This would also mean additional jobs in the thousands for U. S. maritime workers.

It would mean a resumption of trade to at least 1947 levels. And it would mean a return of jobs at those levels.

The end of cold-war trade policies means peaceful trade with the whole world, especially the east. That is the only way in which U. S. shipping can come out of the doldrums.

Along with shipping, the industries that would gain tremendously from a resumption of east-west trade are the heavy industries—machine tools, iron and steel, etc.

We will deal with that next week.

(The material for this series of articles was completed by the writer from material in a number of publications including: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1949 and 1951 volumes; Survey of Current Business, July, 1952, November 1952 and the 1951 Business Statistics edition; Monthly Labor Review, Nov. 1952; Reports of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, Jan. 1952 and July 1952; several reports of the UN Economic and Social Council; A World of Peace, issued by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; several articles by Victor Perlo in New World Review; studies by Union Research of San Francisco; and Problems of Economics, No. 8, 1952, published in Moscow; plus studies of various union research departments and Labor Research Association, New York.)

## Ted Tinsley Says...

### ULCERS IN BONN

FOR MANY A YEAR we have been told that alleged Soviet "aggression" threatens the world. Therefore I was rather surprised to learn from that great fountainhead of bilgewater, Drew Middleton, in the N. Y. Times, that Soviet attempts to ease world tensions and discuss peace proposals are now threatening the world. Middleton wrote a dispatch from Bonn, Germany, a suburb of Washington, which appeared under the headline:

AMICABLE STALIN  
A WORRY TO BONN

And what worries Bonn, worries Middleton. An amicable Stalin is giving him sleep. His dispatch must be explained. Stalin indicated

that he would agree to talk over methods of easing tensions and achieving peace in Korea with Eisenhower. This "generated a current of anxiety today in the Government of Federal Germany. . . . The Government of Federal Germany is anxious because that which they are supposed to be anxious about—Soviet "aggression"—doesn't exist. If it existed, they could be anxious. Since it might not exist, they are anxious because they no longer have a good reason to be anxious, and they have a policy, given them by Washington, which is based on anxiety.

The Stalin replies to the questions, writes Middleton, aroused "apprehension . . . in the highest government circles. . . . If Stalin had made a warlike statement, and threatened Western Germany, the government would not have been apprehensive. We will have to figure all this out. It may take time.

Later Middleton tells us that Stalin's "pacific approach" has complicated Adenauer's task "of winning ratification of the Allied-German treaty system. . . . The treaty system is supposed to protect the West against the make-believe aggression. Now to indicate that the aggression doesn't exist, is to weaken the treaty. But if it doesn't exist, what's the treaty for? If the treaty is to deal with Soviet aggression, Stalin has no right to mess things up by not being aggressive! You just can't trust him. Here he's supposed to be aggressive and what does he do? He says let's find a way to make peace.

The trouble is that once the people become convinced that the Soviet Union has a policy of peace, officials in Washington, Paris, Rome, London, and elsewhere, are going to have an awfully hard time explaining the NATO deal.



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## Bus Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

their picket signs:

"No strikebreaking. Mr. Mayor... Stop Politicking With Our Bread and Butter... Impy, dear Impy, your offer's too skimpy."

The bus companies enlisted the daily newspapers in the campaign to blackmail the public into accepting a fare increase. Advertisements pleaded poverty and "explained" that the only way out of the strike was a 15 or 20 cent fare. NYC Omnibus Corp., tied to the Rockefeller dynasty and with \$1,200,000 clear profits last year, was one of the main "poverty stricken" tear-jerkers.

The news pages pooch-pooched the union's warning that the lives of subway riders were being endangered by the over-loaded trains. Headlines placidly claimed that there the strike was causing few or no hardships while deep down at the bottom they reported "however... one woman had a leg broken when she was pushed between two cars... (NY Times-Wednesday) and "Two Packed El Trains Crash over Bowery (tiny headline, World-Telegram, Wednesday).

The point to this newspaper doubletalk is to prepare the public for the companies' plan to drag the strike on indefinitely to starve the bus strikers into submission and force the public to accept a higher fare.

If these nine companies are successful in raising the fare the door will have been opened to similar increases on the city operated lines and the subways.

The New York AFL Central Trades and Labor Council in a rare move for this period, has joined with the CIO Council in wholehearted support of the strike.



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## BECAUSE BOMBS GET THE \$\$\$

## Firetrap Schools Menace Third of Children

REMEMBER when they told you that your school-age son or daughter is threatened by a "Soviet atombomb. Remember how they made the youngster wear that dogtag and practice cowering beneath school desks in atombomb "raids."

Comes now the U. S. Office of Education and Diedrich F. Lehnert, superintendent of plant operation and maintenance for the Board of Education in New York to acknowledge — what a lot of people believed all along — that American school kids' lives are in danger, not from the Soviets, but from the unsafe, criminally-neglected schools.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath reported that 33 percent of the nation's 9,250,000 public school pupils are menaced by firetrap conditions in their school buildings.

New York was one of the states which didn't supply data for this federal report.

BUT NEW YORK superintendent Lehnert followed the McGrath report with revelations that \$80,000,000 is needed to repair the long-neglected 850 city school buildings. "Almost unsafe" boiler, defective wiring, unsatisfactory toilet and other sanitary equipment, and a large number of violations were among the items listed.

Nationally, the McGrath report showed that some 18 percent of public school children attend schools which fail to meet fire safety conditions, another 15 percent go to schools which don't meet fire safety standards.

PAUL ROSS, chairman of the American Labor Party's committee on municipal affairs, called this week on Gov. Dewey to propose a state bond issue for school construction and repair. Arthur Schutler, ALP executive secretary, urged that New York City's five district attorneys probe the "unsafe, unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions" in the schools and "prosecute all public officials who are responsible for the continuing violations."

## Puerto Rican Fiesta Of 'Three Kings'

The century-old Puerto Rican Fiesta of the Three Kings (the Christmas holiday of the Puerto Rican people) will be celebrated Saturday (Jan. 10) at 8:30 p.m. at UE Hall, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Boro Hall-LaGuardia Club, American Labor Party. Contribution is 75 cents plus (if possible) a little gift to be presented by 'The Three Kings' to the children at a party the next afternoon, Sunday (Jan. 11) at 3 p.m.

## To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

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# Ready New UMT Despite Rebuff by the People

By LESTER RODNEY

A NEBRASKA SENATOR, Hugh Butler, a Republican, threw up his hands and announced, "The flood of protests against UMT which I am receiving from home confirms my belief that the people are in no mood to grant the military such unwarranted power on a permanent basis."

Not even a war-minded Congress dared buck the tide. Universal Military training was beaten back 236 to 162 despite an endorsement cabled from Paris by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

But that was in March, 1952. Now they are trying again to steamroller UMT through Congress, and this time the General who sent the cable is preparing to enter the White House.

THE NEW YEAR had hardly begun when Defense Secretary Lovett called for UMT in a report to Truman. Next, Eisenhower closeted himself in New Year's Hotel Commodore with the permanent UMT Commission (National Security Training Commission). In his election campaigning Eisenhower at Baltimore Sept. 25, had said he didn't see how we could have UMT with the draft, an unscrupulous bid for the anti-UMT vote. That statement has proved to be worth as much as his promise to establish peace in Korea.

After the conference, the head of the UMT commission, Dr. Karl T. Compton, said he believes UMT "should be put into effect immediately on a rather rapidly tapering-up scale." And then, reported the New York Times, Compton "observed that there was no conflict between the commission and the general on this view."

Plain enough! The UMT crowd, with contempt for the expressed will of the people, are out for fast action and have the new President with them.

WHAT IS UMT? The watered down final version licked last March called for the automatic drafting of all boys who reach 18 without exception for six months

**MARSHALL URGES SENATE PUSH UMT**  
MAR 3 1948  
Gives Dark Picture of Europe to Committee—Decision is Possible on Monday

Special to The New York Times.  
WASHINGTON, March 3—Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in a closed-session discussion of new developments in the world picture, today urged members of the Senate Armed Services Committee to take action on the universal military training program.

You can expect some fake "danger" to be whipped up in an attempt to steamroller UMT. They always do it. Back in March 3, 1948 (New York Times) there was a headline: "Marshall Urges Senate Push UMT—Gives Dark Picture of Europe to Committee." You know, the Russians were going to march any day now. This is five years later and they're still pulling it.

military training. They are to be yanked from home, job, school, family. And the "six months" can be quickly blown up to a possible total of 27 months by a declaration of emergency, the kind which are a dime a dozen in Washington whenever they serve a purpose.

What the American people did in March, 1952 they can do in 1953. With a return fight certainly on the schedule, and maybe very soon, it is useful, and heartening, to recall briefly the scope of the united fight which carried the day in '52.

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS fought UMT. Labor moved unitedly to protect its sons, and its hard-won union standards, with the CIO, AFL and independent unions testifying at Washington. The general board of the National Council of Churches of Christ in U. S., including all Protestant denominations, voted 39-8 against UMT. Entire denominations like the Presbyterians, Baptists, Epis-

copals, Friends, came out against it. The New York Board of Rabbis, influential Catholic spokesman like Archbishop Dennis Cardinal Dougherty joined the good fight.

Every major farm organization went on record against it. Organizations of women, the Negro people, youth—219 heads of colleges in the Association of American Colleges, Students for Democratic Action, Labor Youth League, American Dental Association, National Conference of Methodist Youth, the Communist Party, National Society of Professional Engineers, countless other groups of all kinds, of all and no political convictions, registered their position in the negative.

AS RECENTLY as November, 1952, "Motive," the organ of the influential Methodist Student Federation, showed that youth is still concerned and on its toes. It blasted the UMT concept of permanent army careers and said "UMT would, as people, destroy democracy... and... destroy the last hope for peace."

A housewife in Wenatchee, Washington, made FIFTY phone calls in one day, starting a chain of such calls rolling through the area.

From every district, Congressmen heard from the people.

IT IS NO WONDER that just last week Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo) incoming chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and a long-time foe of UMT, declared flatly after the Eisenhower-UMT Commission meetings: "I don't think the nation would stand for it."

He is right as rain. The people felt strongly against the goose-step militarization of our young men a year ago. How much stronger must they feel about it now, with the growing indignation against continuation of the Korean killing, after an election in which the winner's top vote-catcher was a promise to end the war.

THIS IS especially true now

## CHURCHMAN ON UMT

Here's what the head of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in U.S., Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, said was the opinion of the 19 denominations he represented on UMT: "... would be a signal to the whole world that Congress had abandoned hope of a peaceful settlement of international differences."

with the increasingly unmistakable evidence that far from there being any danger of a "Russian attack" the socialist countries of the world want peace and trade.

UMT was beaten before and it can certainly be beaten again. But the job has to be DONE. And fast. Eisenhower and the UMT gang weren't just passing the time of day last week. Your Congressman has to hear from you all over

again. There are many new Congressmen who have to learn how the people stand. And the old ones have to hear from the people all over again.

## CIO Urges End of Stranglehold by House Rules Body

WASHINGTON, The CIO at the weekend called on all members of the House to work vigorously for new rules which would break the Rules committee's stranglehold on legislation. In a letter to every member, CIO legislative representative Nathan Cowan said the nation "was profoundly shocked" when the 82nd Congress threw overboard the rule adopted by the 81st Congress allowing legislation to reach the floor despite rules committee opposition.

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## HEALTH DEPARTMENT REPORT

### Jimcrow Murders Babies

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

JIMCROW KILLS babies, too. New York City's Health Department put it in professional jargon this week, when it reported that "poorer socio-economic conditions among non-whites" was behind the fact that infant deaths are going up in eleven low-income neighborhoods of this city.

For the entire city, the infant mortality rate for 1952's first nine months has remained at 24 deaths in every 1,000 live births (infant deaths up to one month of age are included).

But in Central Harlem, the infant death rate was 48 per 1000 births, and in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section, it was 33.

FOR 11 AREAS, largely Negro and Puerto Rican, the Health Department's annual report declared the infant rate "actually increased in 1952," from 36.5 per 1000 in 1951 to 39.5 for the first nine months of 1952.

"Alarming," was the word used by the Health Department to describe the increase.

"Poorer socio-economic conditions among non-whites," it said, "inadequate prenatal care and the lack of adequate prenatal and new-

## Cost of Illness Paid by People

According to a study by the U.S. Social Security Administration, up to 87 percent of the cost of sickness "was still being met in 1951 by individuals and families and not by insurance." Only about 13 percent of the cost to Americans of sickness in 1951 was paid for by insurance.

The cost was huge—\$14,200,000,000. But that sum, only a fraction of the \$55 billions allotted in this fiscal year for the war program, could have been spent by the government to pay back to the American people the income they lost in 1951 illnesses and in medical expenses.

born services for this group," were to blame.

Jimcrow kills babies. Overcrowded, sunless old tenements; higher rent and food prices charged in the Negro and Puerto Rican ghetto; discrimination in hiring, in upgrading and in pay; the lack of adequate hospital facilities, particularly aggravated in Negro communities.

IN BEDFORD-STUYVESANT,

Brooklyn for instance, only in 1952 after a long community battle, did the Board of Estimate allot funds to build a desperately-needed hospital. And still, there is no assurance that the hospital will be built in 1953.

The infant death rates in the 11 health districts cited with alarm by the health agency are:

Manhattan: Central Harlem, 48 per 1000; Riverside (Washington Heights), 30; Kips Bay (Yorkville), 26; East Harlem, 27; Lower West Side, 25.

Brooklyn: Bedford, 33; Fort Greene, 30; Williamsburg-Greenpoint, 29; Red Hook, 28.

The Bronx: Morrisania, 26; Mott Haven, 26.



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